

DIED ON HER GRAVE.

GEN. BOULANGER TAKES HIS OWN LIFE.

The Notorious French Impostor Ends His Stormy Career Beside the Grave of His Late Mistress—He Had Reached the End of His Financial Tether.

He Was Quite Great.

The "brav General," Georges Ernest Jean Marie Boulanger, ex-Minister of War of France, shot himself through the head at Brussels while standing by the grave of Mme. Bonnemain, the woman who had been known as his mistress since the stirring days of 1888. He fell forward on the grave, and was found by an attendant, who rushed instantly to the spot, quite dead. The body had been fired into the soldier's left breast, and the bullet had struck the brain.

Mme. Bonnemain was the mistress of the house in the Rue de Berri, Paris, which Boulanger resorted to frequently when he was at the top of his power. Though the place was constantly watched by spies it was from this house that Boulanger fled to England and with him went Mme. Bonnemain. She was his constant companion in London, and in Brussels, and in Jersey, following his broken fortunes with the same famous devotion which she paid to him in the days of his apparent prosperity. Her fortune of 1,500,000 francs was freely his.

Mme. Bonnemain died July 17 last of consumption, and since then Boulanger has been in a state of unbroken melancholy. He frequently visited her grave, over which he caused to be erected an elaborate tomb. On the morning of



GENERAL BOULANGER.

his death the General went as usual to the grave, accompanied at a respectful distance by one of the attendants still attached to his person. The attendant from his retreat heard the General give way as he went to the grave, and he rushed forward to discover his master's body bathed in blood.

The suicide was evidently premeditated upon a truly theatrical scale. The dead man was in full military dress, and on his heart were pinned all the medals he had received from France for bravery in the field. There was a letter also, but this was seized by the authorities, who declared it was of too serious political import to be made public except with the permission of the French Republic.

Brussels is in a state of excitement, and dispatches received from that city indicate that the same feeling prevails in Paris as well. In the absence of any interference (which is most unlikely), Boulanger will be buried where he fell—by the side of the woman who devoted her life and her fortune to him.

Since the third Napoleon took possession of Paris upon that December night in 1851 no such attempt has been made, even in the South American republics, to overthrow a ruler by the use of force as that which was put forth by Boulanger in 1888.

His efforts to overthrow the French Republic by means of a coalition of the Orleanist pretenses and the army seemed at one time upon the very threshold of success. By marvelous intrigues with all parties except the representatives of Napoleon he managed to obtain money and influence enough to establish himself not only with the Paris rabble but with the clerical and peasant throughout the provinces. At the elections of 1888 he seemed to be fully justified in insulating the famous republic which he declared that France could now "congratulate herself upon having reached the hour of her deliverance." And indeed there were hosts of intelligent people throughout the world who had come to believe that the republic government was impossible for France.

Boulanger was born at Rennes in 1837. His descent on the maternal side is Welsh. In 1855 he entered the military college of St. Cyr and was made sub-lieutenant in 1857. He was made Marshal Bataillon in the Kabyle campaign. He also took part in the Franco-Italian war, and was wounded at the battle of Turbigo. In 1880 he obtained his full lieutenantcy and two years later was promoted to a captaincy, having in the interim seen service in Cochinchina. Just before the war of 1870 he became major. He was with Bazaine at Metz, but by some means escaped the fate of Marshal Bazaine's army, and made his way back to Paris. He was then promoted to a lieutenant colonel by the government of national defense and fought at Champigny (Nov. 20 to Dec. 2). After the suppression of the commune Boulanger's newly attained promotion was quashed by the grade revision committee, but was restored to him in 1873. In 1880 he became brigadier general. Being appointed to the command of the army of occupation of Tunis, Gen. Boulanger had a disagreement with M. Camille, the resident general, and was recalled. He then held the War Office appointment of director of the infantry division and became Minister of War in 1886.

When M. de Freycinet resigned and was succeeded by M. Goblet (December, 1886), Boulanger retained his portfolio, but on the fall of M. Goblet his name did not appear in the cabinet of M. Rouvier. Soon after this the General was dispatched to Clermont-Ferrand to take command of an army corps, receiving a great ovation at Paris on his departure. When the Limousin scandal broke upon Paris like a thunder clap, Boulanger, commented sarcastically upon the war minister's conduct, and was immediately ordered under close arrest for thirty days at his own headquarters.

JOSEPH BALES' CRIME.

He Fouly Stabs a Fellow-Laborer to the Heart.

A desperate murder which was perpetrated at the docks of the Western Transit Company, Chicago, was followed by a succession of events rivaling in sensational features the most lawless sections of the far West.

A young Irish dock laborer named Cornelius Sullivan was stabbed and instantly killed by a colored youth named Joseph Bales, and this deed was followed by a series of events which are of unusual interest.

A crowd of longshoremen and laborers had gathered to receive their wages when the spot looking for work. One of these named Sandy Smith was about to enter the office to cash his time check when he was accosted by a white dock laborer named Richard Taylor. A dispute ensued and Joseph Bales stepped forward to interfere in the quarrel. He also did Cornelius Sullivan. The latter asked Bales why he was interfering, and in an instant drew it into Sullivan's chest, piercing the heart and causing instant death. To make sure of his victim Bales withdrew the knife and again buried the blade in the fallen man's neck. A stationing Sullivan Bales retreated a few paces and waved the knife with the air of a desperado. The dead man's friends had gathered around the body, and finding life was extinct, a shout of mingled rage and sorrow was raised. It was taken up by the ever-increasing crowd of strong dock-men, and a unanimous cry of "Lynch him," "Hang him," warned Bales of his insecurity. He started off at a rapid run, but Sandy Smith, who originated the cry, was an on-looker, and before the lawless man could utter a word of remonstrance he was set upon by a dozen men. A cry of "Stir him up" was raised and he was rescued by many threats, and in a second a rope was procured. Trembling with the sudden fear of death, with his clothes torn to shreds, and blood trickling down his face, the wretched man pleaded piteously for mercy. The blood of the mob was at a fever heat, however, and a noose was quickly made and passed with no gentle hands over his head. He was hurried under a beam, and the crowd closed in for the death.

In an instant he would have swung aloft had not the crowd been roughly parted, and a police officer, cool and fearless, stood beside the terrified man. He was Officer P. Reynolds, who lives in an adjacent house. He had been awakened from a sound sleep at 1 o'clock on the night of the murder, and he had slipped on a pair of trousers, and, snatching up a brace of revolvers, rushed to the scene of the intended hanging. Reaching Smith, he cried: "What is the matter? Are you being hanged?" and he himself intervened between the crowd and Smith. The crowd was so taken by surprise that for several seconds no move was made.

After the mob was deprived of its leader, the police returned to the Western Transit Company's premises, and here a crowd of sailors, vented men stood in groups all day.

THEIR ALL AT STAKE.

Farmers Unable to Stick Their Grain or Secure Threshers.

If the immense wheat crop of North Dakota is to be saved, men and threshing machines must be hustled in there within the next few days. The St. Paul Jobbers' Union has aroused to the necessity of helping out the farmers, and a committee, which made their way through the State, has made public the following report:

Successful partial crop failures for the past two or three years, coupled with the absolute immensity of their present crop, and the fact that the young and newly settled district wholly unprepared to perform the increased labor thrown upon them. Instead of the regular increase in population by immigration, such as had occurred for many previous years, there has been a decrease, so that, although harvest hands have been in active demand at high wages, few could be secured, for the simple reason that they are not there. The Northern Pacific and the Great Northern Railways have been sending men up there for two months past at nominal rates of fare, but the demand is far from being satisfied.

This scarcity of men has prevented the stacking of grain, as is done in all the older sections of the Northwest, and to-day at least 80 per cent. of the wheat stands in shocks in the fields where it grows. In this condition it is unprotected from damage by rain, and should a long period of wet weather set in there is nothing what damage may be done or how much of the magnificent crop may be ultimately lost. In order to keep all the threshing machines in the neighborhood at work, the farmers are helping each other and threshing from the shock. It takes about twenty-five men to keep a machine running in this way, including the number hauling from the scattered shocks. Thus, while one man's grain is being threshed that of all his neighbors, who are helping him, lies at the risk of damage and loss in their fields.

In many localities where crops have been poor, or have failed before, there are no threshing machines to be had, and even this "help-your-neighbor" class of work is not being done. Competent authority says that 100 additional machines can find three months' steady work in North Dakota at better prices than are usually paid. It is certain that all who can be induced to go there can do so. About forty-five days more remain for plowing before the ground will freeze, when it cannot be done.

In Portugal peers and Deputies receive \$330 a year.

SIX STATES SHAKEN.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS FELT AT MANY POINTS.

Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Tennessee, Missouri and Kentucky Witnessed People's Eyes to the Street—Duration of the Disturbance from Ten Seconds to One Minute.

The Earth Trembled.

Three almost continuous vibrations of an earthquake, oscillating from east to west, were felt one night recently in parts of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, and Kentucky. At St. Louis the shock was quite severe, and buildings were shaken violently. People were aroused by the disturbance and rushed in terror, half-clad, to the street. It is said by many that the shock felt there was similar to that experienced on the night of the memorable Charleston disaster. The shock lasted two minutes. Considerable crockery and glassware were demolished, and some wooden stairs were shaken loose from their fastenings. The shock was distinctly felt at Indianapolis, and while reports as to its duration differ, the best information says it lasted at least eight seconds.

Louisville, Ky., had a good shaking, and, although no serious damage was done, it caused considerable excitement all over the city. The bell in the City Hall tower was rung, and the watchmen of the building and the watchman in the tower thought his last hour had come. At the Gall House and other hotels the bells were rung, water-pipe-holders were overturned in the upper stories, and guests were hurrying downstairs in a panic, it requiring much persuasion to induce the more timid to return to their quarters. Several drug stores suffered a slight loss from broken bottles and prematurely mixed drugs.

In the residence part of the city the shock caused much alarm, the people rushing into the street, and when the shock subsided formed long ranks of excited groups anxiously discussing the probabilities of recurrence of the quake. No casualties occurred anywhere in the city, and no damage of consequence was suffered by buildings. The vibrations were from east to west, and lasted only a few seconds.

Three separate shocks were plainly felt at Kokomo, Ind. The first was closely upon each other, and the vibration lasted fully one minute in each case. The direction appeared to be from southeast to northwest, and suspended electric lights swung sharply. No damage was done. The shocks were reported to have been general throughout South-eastern Iowa.

At Evansville, Ind., one prolonged shock was felt. No damage was done, but general fright ensued.

BROUGHT DOWN A NICE RAIN.

Rain-Makers Bag a Heavy Shower, a Storm with but Three Shots.

The rain-makers have made their first experiment at Corpus Christi, Tex., and it was a success. The clouds were piled up, and the rain came down before he has time to load or point his weapon. At any rate as he approached Topeka to put an end to the drought, the rain fell before he reached the station. Detroit Tribune.

General Dymenforth has written an essay on rainmaking with artificial thunder, and Professor Simon Newcomb has written another to show that you can no more make it rain by shooting off the surplus than you can condense the steam from a train's smoke stack by blowing your hands over it. St. Louis Republic.

Rainmaker Melbourne arrived at Goodland, Kan., in a heavy drizzle. It was the first rain in six weeks, but fell before the rainmaker had a chance to display his powers. Somebody must have been blowing his wind, for the rain had been predicted by the weather bureau, and also by the rainmaker's own forecast. The rain should fall after, not before, the rainmaker's adjuration of the heavens. Detroit Tribune.

The Loan for the Fair.

The World's Fair asks for a loan of \$3,000,000. People thought the fair was to be built of wood and iron, but apparently it is to be constructed of steel. Minneapolis Times.

Chicago wants Congress to appropriate \$5,000,000 to help the fair along. It's all right. We don't object, but didn't we hear something about Chicago footing the whole bill? Brooklyn Times.

The World's Fair managers are flurried on borrowing \$3,000,000 from the United States Government. It is the only thing in Chicago not mortgaged, and it begins to feel it. Louisville Commercial.

Of course the Chicago World's Fair managers are ready to ask the Government for a loan or a gift of a few millions. The Chicago World's Fair managers did not know Chicago. Its managers are not all four-legged. Most likely the Government will respond liberally. If it be proper for Government to pay for railroads, it ought to be equally proper for it to help Chicago to a big show. Cleveland Press.

Wall Street Wives.

CURRENT COMMENT.

When opinions are again challenged, as they were in the case of the fact is revealed that scores of the leading teachers in the church have been thinking for years in ways forbidden by the church's law, if the law be rigidly construed. It has been made plain by this controversy and by that over "vision" that a very large proportion of Presbyterians are not Presbyterians at all if their soundness be measured by the test of exact conformity to belief. New York World.

The issue is squarely joined. The position of the sanctuary is unmistakable, and it now remains to be seen what the Presbyterians will do in the premises. They are challenged to battle, and they must fight or allow Dr. Briggs to be their leader. The controversy will be long continued, for he will have his appeal to the synod and the general assembly, and he has back of him the richest of the Presbyterian seminaries and many of the most powerful of the clergy. It seems probable that the synod will be split in the Presbyterian ranks, if it does not lead to actual and complete disintegration. New York Sun.

A minister who does not believe the doctrines of the church with which he is connected ought not to remain in it, and he ought not to permit his own conscience to be troubled by his position. He is not sincere, and not being sincere, he can do those he undertakes to teach no good. He is forced either to repress his convictions and teach what he does not believe, or cause trouble in the church. Having so openly asserted that he believes the doctrines of the church, he is expected to teach them, and if at any time he feels that he has made a mistake, he ought to say so frankly, and ally himself with the church which his views are acceptable. Savannah News.

The movement in the Presbyterian Church is of vast interest to the world in general, being as it is one of the most important bodies of the Protestant community. It is therefore, centrally to be deplored that a question primarily a matter of scholarship, of historical and critical research, should, by the over-zealous acts of individuals, assume the aspect of a bull-baiting spectacle, with Dr. Briggs as the bull and the lower critics as advocates. Some few presbyteries—as the bandilleros, pleaders and chulos, who only irritate the animals, while Princeton Seminary and York Presbytery as the rival madadors, stand ready for a conflict to the death. Philadelphia Press.

Providence and the Rainmakers.

The rainmakers should make sure, if going to rain before entering upon their experiments. Boston Traveller.

"Can We Make It Rain?" is the title of the leading article in the North American. "Can we make the wind?" is "the" question. Louisville Commercial.

Melbourne, the rainmaker, is setting up so cloudy a reputation that, like Crockett's corn, the rain comes down before he has time to load or point his weapon. At any rate as he approached Topeka to put an end to the drought, the rain fell before he reached the station. Detroit Tribune.

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HUNDREDS SHOT DOWN.

BLOODY REVOLT IN GUATEMALA'S CAPITAL.

The People Rise Up Against President Barillas on the National Holiday—Soldiers Rout by the Mob—How Chandler, an Oklahoma City, Was Born.

After Barillas' Blood.

Reports have been received of a revolution in Guatemala in which 500 lives have been sacrificed. It appears that the people were celebrating the anniversary of their national holiday, and President Barillas had personally appointed the orators of the day. To this the masses took exception. When the orators took the platform it was a signal for a storm of stones, which set them to flight, they being chased across the big plaza by a howling mob. An exciting scene followed, and every Barillas partisan was driven from the plaza. The news of the riot spread rapidly, and soon a large body of a battalion of soldiers entered the large square for the purpose of dispersing the mob. They, with fixed bayonets, attempted to carry the plaza by assault. They were met by a shower of stones and a fast-buff from revolvers, and fled, leaving many dead and wounded behind. Members of the mob shouted: "Let's storm the national palace, kill Barillas and restore a republican form of government." "Overthrow the national treasury must come," Barillas then ordered artillery into the plaza and infantry and two cannon to guard his residence. When the guns were turned on the mob the rioters fled, keeping up a desultory fire on the soldiers. They left the plaza, but fought in the side streets, in fact they practically during the night held full control of the city.

It is thought this will cause a general revolt throughout the entire Republic of Guatemala, and engineers war in all of the other Central American States. A strict censorship is maintained over all press dispatches, and the mails are also trifled with to prevent any information becoming known. A special from New York, on the line between Guatemala and Mexico, brings the information that Barillas is master of the situation, having put down the revolt in the city of Guatemala after three days of hard fighting. The revolt was precipitated by Montufar, a son of one of the candidates for the Presidency, who is a strong partisan of Barillas, in attempting to make a political speech on Independence Day. A mob threw him and his friends from the platform in the main plaza, forcing them to flee in a neighboring house. The arrival of troops from adjoining districts eventually restored Barillas to power, and the whole city is now filled with soldiers and martial law has been declared.

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MAGIC CITY OF A DAY.

Five Thousand People Now Located on the Chandler Town Site.

Another great Oklahoma rush is over and another city is born. When the sun rose on the day of opening not a sign of human habitation existed, there is now a city of 5,000 people. Hundreds of white tents gleam among the trees, the sounds of the saw and hammer are heard, and people are busy in the streets. By 10 o'clock in the morning Governor Steele exhibited a plat of the town site of Chandler, and announced that the plat was completed, and at 11:30 the magic city was born. At 12 o'clock a volley from the soldiers' muskets in the center of the public square would be the signal to "go." The 5,000 people who had been waiting a week to get in on the town site were cheerful. By 10 o'clock horsemen and footmen stood three and five deep at all available points of the east and west borders of the town site. Few people had noticed that the sky was overcast with black clouds, and all were surprised when, with a crash of thunder, rain began to fall. For two hours it poured a perfect deluge and the water ran in streams. Every one was drenched, yet not a person moved from the line. Men in broadcloth, women in cowboys, gamblers, preachers, boomers, all stood and took the rain. All were too eager for a home or a fortune to be moved by mere drenching. The plot showed that Main avenue, fronting on the public square and running a mile through the town and all on the smooth backbone of the town site, would be the main business street. For it everybody was headed.

The thick woods did not hinder the horsemen, who, as the signal was given, dashed at breakneck speed for the best lot they could get. Jumping from their horses they would jam a stake into the ground and yell, "This is my lot," while horses ran, oiled bell merrily everywhere. The footmen, however, in many instances got the best lots, as the horses could not be stopped under fifty feet. Many men were knocked from their horses by tree limbs, while many horses and men fell flat in the rush, yet there was but one serious accident. Miss Nannette Daisy Dand, of Suevo borg, was on a fast horse and ascending a rocky cliff, the horse fell and threw her and a bowler. Her forehead was fractured by a blow and her left leg was fractured. She was unconscious for three hours. Immediately upon regaining consciousness she declared: "The lot where I fell is mine. Salt fast, I thought, this is my lot." Since then she had from two to three claimants, each contending that he was there first. One contestant would buy out another, while those who "got left" at once wanted to go. One corner lot sold for \$600 and a good many went at from \$25 to \$400.

Missing Links.

It is not considered an offense for a switchman to flag at his work. The words in common use by the ordinary individual are estimated at from 1,000 to 3,000.

Brown University has decided to admit women to its classes on the same conditions as men.

The smallest tree that grows in Great Britain may be seen on the very top of Ben Lomond. It is the dwarf willow, which, at maturity, reaches a height of only two inches.

1880. 1891.

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GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Ever exhibited in Northern Michigan, at prices which we know will be satisfactory.

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DRY GOODS

Will be on hand in advance of the season, giving ample opportunity for careful selection.

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Boots, Shoes and Clothing,

Shelf and Heavy Hardware,

Stoves and Ranges,

Crockery and Glassware,

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c.,

Will be filled with Purest and Best Goods.

HAY, OATS AND FEED, WOOD, COAL AND LUMBER,

EVERYTHING IN LUMBERMEN'S SUPPLIES,

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SALLING, HANSON & CO.,

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At E. CHURCH, 10 o'clock a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7 1/2 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. N. J. Geyer, Pastor. Services every Sunday morning and evening at the usual hour. Sunday school following morning service. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 256, F. & A. M., meets in regular communication on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock or before the full of the moon. Transient members are fraternally invited to attend. W. E. BINKELMAN, Secretary.

MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second Saturday and fourth Friday in each month. WM. S. CHALKER, Post Com. J. C. HANSON, Adjutant.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

JOHN STALEY, C. C. TRENCH.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications for this paper should be accompanied by the name of the author, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith on the part of the writer. Write only on one side of the paper. Be particularly careful in giving names and dates, to have the letters and figures plain and distinct.

WHAT a fortunate escape it was for some man that Phoebe Cousins never married.

THERE are so many cures for baldness that people are losing their hair from thinking about them.

THE Lick telescope shows 100,000,000 stars, but a lick without a telescope frequently does as well.

THERE is no doubt but the best man living would feel a little more comfortable in his mind if he could rest assured that there is no hell.

THERE is no denying that it gives a man a funny feeling to hear the fellow who laughs at his jokes laugh just as heartily at the jokes of the opposition.

THE small boy who has been told that P. T. Barnum has gone to heaven will never cease to wonder why he should desire to exchange the circus for a harp and crown.

THE woolen mills of this prosperous country will soon be running night and day, weaving cigars for the coming candidates to pass around among us free and independent voters.

SMOKELESS powder and war balloons will make the modern battlefield a literal chess-board, on which everything is seen except the small-bore bullet which removes the pawn.

MISS KATE FIELD's suggestion about kneebreeches for the women will not bear thinking about. How are the sidewalks to be kept clean if there are no long dresses to sweep them?

SURGEONS in Pittsburg are trying to make new eyelids for an unfortunate man whose natural and proper eyelids were burned off. It must seem a long time between winks for the poor fellow.

A MICROSCOPE will be exhibited at the Fair which magnifies 18,000 diameters. It will be very useful as a means of discovering the friendliness of the average New York editor for this great national enterprise.

AMERICAN bootleggers flee to Canada, and now Canadian bootleggers are escaping to the United States. McGreevy heads what, it is said, will be a long procession from Ottawa to New York. Even exchange in robbers is no robbery.

ANOTHER idol has gone to clay. The poet laureate of England has a milk route, and the cause is marked "Alfred Lord Tennyson." Just like any other milkman's wages. It may even be possible that he owns a pump in connection therewith.

EMPTY stomachs make poor fighters. If Russia spends \$90,000,000 a year for bad crops this year, and has trouble raising a loan for the emergency, there won't be as much war in the next twelve months as some alarmists make out.

A MAN by walking day and night could circumnavigate the world in 453 days. If it were all land and he covered his five miles an hour. Every effort should be made to induce George Francis train to adopt this method of locomotion when he next goes globe-trotting.

It is denied that Emperor William has promised to come over to the World's Fair, but it is believed he can be induced to lend the center of gravity and a few of his other attractive trinkets to the show, provided he doesn't happen to be using them personally at the time.

Some coffee that lay in the lower story of a burning building in New York was thoroughly soaked with a combination of arsenic, vitriol, Paris green, cayenne pepper, and water. The resulting beverage would make a comparatively harmless substitute for ordinary whisky.

KATE FIELD'S WASHINGTON proposes a tax on bachelors, graduated according to the persistency of the cases. But what does the brilliant Kate think should be done by way of collecting revenue from confirmed bachelors like the editor (Kate doesn't like editors) of Washington.

AN old lady who died recently at Paris, France, left a legacy of \$20,000 in care of the Institute de France, to be presented to the person who shall within the next ten years successfully communicate with the stars and get an answer. George Francis Train should pause in his rush across Europe long enough to collect the bequest.

THE claim set up for Philadelphia that the first ice cream was manufactured in that city is absurd. Ice cream was eaten at the installation of Charles II. at Windsor in 1667. The King had the first ice-house built in England. Daines Barrington, an antiquarian, notes the fact in a tract published by the Society of Antiquaries of London in 1785.

HUMANITY is waiting to rise up and bless the man who will establish an odorless barber shop. It will not rest until the one who will, at least, create a wholly new and different smell from the one that now lingers around the sufferer who permits a barber to touch him with any kind of moisture or liquor now used

around such shops. The man who is shaved in a barber shop usually smells to heaven.

WE have noticed that when a good-looking man marries a good-looking woman, they are not so happy as homely people are. Each one does not admire the other as much as is demanded. The happiest marriages are those contracted by the homeliest people. Those who have received all their lives the admiration of a great many, very seldom settle down content with receiving the doubtful admiration of one.

If a man owes you a dollar, don't try to collect it on a rainy day. When the sun is not shining, the most cheerful man becomes despondent and sees starvation and the poor house staring him in the face. Let the sun show itself bright and clear, and in five minutes he feels rich enough to afford anything. The women understand this peculiarity of a man's disposition. If a wife asks her husband for money on a rainy day, it is sufficient proof that she is a poor student of human nature.

On the Atlantic coast the patrol of the life-saving crews has commenced, and now all night long their tireless lanterns will go up and down along the rocks and the beaches through storm and through starlight until the winter is passed. There is not half appreciation for the hardships of these poor fellows and the importance of the work which they do. The lives and the property which they save is greater than any one who has not investigated the matter is at all likely to appreciate and their bravery worthy of the highest praise.

The reappearance of the train-wrecker is not surprising. He will continue to reappear until legislation in all the States furnishes the appropriate penalty for his offense. A man has just been arrested in Pennsylvania for trying to wreck a passenger train with dynamite. On looking over his record it is found that he was imprisoned a few years ago for blowing up a train in that State, and causing the death of several passengers. Here is the case of a train-wrecker who was not reformed. If the capital penalty is ever justifiable, it certainly is in cases of men like this one.

The Indians who have been enlisted in the regular army seem to be making good soldiers. Secretary of War Proctor reports that the six companies of Red men so far enrolled show great ambition to become proficient in military drill, that they are very neat, obey orders faithfully, and take much pride in wearing the army uniform. This result is an agreeable surprise to most army officers, who have held that while the Indian made a highly efficient scout, he would never make a trained soldier. It may be that the final solution of the "Indian question" will be yet reached by enlisting the warlike young men in Uncle Sam's army.

It must be manifest to any close observer that the time is ripe for a new national bird in this great and glorious land. The eagle, as has been said before, does not represent us and should not be permitted to perch upon our banners. He belongs to the Indian and the Indian is no more, and it is noted with pleasure that the General Government has taken up the matter and begun to send out campaign literature in favor of the new bird. The latest statistics from Washington show that the value of eggs produced in this country surpasses even the value of the corn crops, and in this country money not only talks but is positively garrulous.

The actress or comic singer who continues to lose her diamonds as a good advertisement of her business is behind the times. The trick is an old one and no longer works. A new one has taken its place. When eager for newspaper mention she must now find some one else's diamonds instead of losing her own. The new idea originated with a clever young actress playing with a company in Chicago. On her way from the theater to her hotel she saw a small package on the sidewalk, which she picked up and found to her great surprise that it contained \$1,500 worth of diamonds. The idea is a good one and it will doubtless "catch on." Actresses, ballet girls and comic opera singers have lost more diamonds than were ever taken out of Golconda and all the rest of the mines together, and they will now begin to find them in just as great abundance.

Girls Who Make Poor Wives.

I never see a petted, pampered girl who is yielded to in every whim by servants and parents, that I do not sigh with pity for the man who will some day be her husband. It is the worshiped daughter, who has been taught that her whims and wishes are supreme in a household, who makes marriage a failure all her life. She has had her way in things great and small; and when she desired dresses, pleasure or journeys which were beyond the family purse, she carried the day with tears or sulks, or posing as a martyr. The parents sacrificed and suffered for her sake, hoping finally to see her well married. They carefully hide her faults from the suitors who seek her hand, and she is ever ready with smiles and assurances to win the hearts of men, and the average man is as blind to the faults of a pretty girl as a newly hatched bird is blind to the worms upon the tree about him. He thinks her little petish ways are mere girlish moods; but when she becomes his wife and reveals her selfish and cruel nature, he is grieved and hurt to think fate has been so unkind to him!

FOR OUR LITTLE FOLKS.

A COLUMN OF PARTICULAR INTEREST TO THEM.

What Children Have Done, What They Are Doing, and What They Should Do to Face Their Childhood Days.

A Wolf Story.
You wouldn't suppose that a wolf could be trained to obey a master, would you? But patience can do almost anything, and the little boy in the picture made a playmate and a friend of the animal which sits so quietly before him.

But that is because he found the wolf when it was very young—the thinnest sort of pup, in fact. The mother had been killed, and the boy discovered the helpless little creature all alone in the forest. He took it home with him and watched it and fed it, and even petted it. The baby wolf grew larger every day, and the boy began to teach it little tricks, which it learned as naturally as a dog would have done.

It carried a basket in its mouth, it learned to push up the latch with its



THE GREAT HAMMER.

paw, it "died" and "came to life" upon command. But behind the little mountain house where the boy lived there was a great dark forest. One day the tame wolf stole away into the wilderness and shade, and, although the boy called it and hunted it day after day, it never came back.

Nature was strongest, after all.

Grandma's Pumpkin Pies.

Grandma was expecting company for dinner—the minister and his wife and little girl. So she was very busy that morning cooking all sorts of good things, and among the other things were the famous pumpkin pies, made just as her grandma had made them.

Her grandma! Why, it almost made Nannie dizzy to think about grandma's grandma.

Nannie was standing on a chair close beside the table, helping grandma cook. She had come out in the country the day before to try and get over her gripe.

"I should think," said Nannie, "that that way to make pumpkin pies wouldn't be very good, 'cause it's such old style."

"Old style's the best for pies, I guess," laughed grandma. "You see if it ain't. Now I suppose, child, you never do have 'em in the city, do you?"

"Only the kind that lives in cans," answered Nannie. And grandma says they can't hold a candle to yours, but I never could see why they'd want to."

"I should think they couldn't!" said grandma, decidedly. "And now, child, we are ready for the seasoning. Just hand grandma the spice-box, over there, now you?"

Nannie put her nose down to smell when the box was opened.

"Ah, how good, grandma! It smells more like Christmas than ministers' folks, I think."

"The's bigger and mustard standing right beside each other," said grandma. "That's the beauty of doing your own work, dear, 'cause they look just alike; but I could go to them in the dark and not make a mistake."

Just then some one knocked at the sitting-room door, and grandma had to go.

"Now, dearie, don't get into mischief while you're here," said grandma, as she started.

And Nannie did not really intend to, but grandma was gone a long time, and by and by Nannie began to think it would be a good joke to put the mustard in the place of the ginger.

"Papa, dearie, loves a joke," she thought, "and so do I. How they all will laugh!"

So, quick as thought, she changed them.

"Now, p'raps, it will be better than ginger. Maybe I'll discover something," she thought, trying to quiet her conscience.

When grandma came back, everything looked all right, and she hurriedly seasoned the pies and put them in the oven.

"The land knows Mrs. Pipkin is the better of a stay," she said, as she shut the oven and looked at the clock.

But everything was ready when the minister's family came, and grandma's cap and Nannie's apron were still and spotless.

The dinner was good, and they all ate as though they enjoyed it. And grandma, who justly prided herself on her cookery, beamed with delight over the way things disappeared.

When the pies were brought on, the minister's wife said:

"Now we are to have some of the famous pumpkin pie that we have heard so much about."

Nannie's heart plumped down like lead as she looked at grandma's happy face as she handed around the great golden wedges.

But what was the matter with it? They all took one mouthful, and then a hasty drink of water.

Grandma quickly tasted hers, then looked at Nannie's crimson face, and Nannie burst out crying.

"O, grandma, it was a joke," she sobbed out.

No one laughed at all, but grandma arose and took Nannie's hand and took her up stairs and put her to bed right in broad daylight.

"O, grandma," said Nannie, when they had all gone, and grandma had come upstairs, "I am disgraced forever. I'll never play a joke again."

"It's no joke at all when it hurts folks' feelings," said grandma.

And Nannie has been very careful ever since to remember that—Mrs. L. E. Crittenden, in Youth's Companion.

Wanted to Sell Her Curly.

about 5 years, with long golden curls, entered the shop in which I was then employed, and approaching me, timidly said:

"I want to det my turis tut off."

I looked at her incredulously, as did the many customers who were present, and said:

"Why, my child, do you want to have your pretty curls cut off? Does your mother know of this?"

"No," she replied, "but I am going to give mamma the money I det for the turis."

"But why do you want to do this, my child," I asked kindly.

"Well, my mamma is so sick, and she said yesterday she would like to have \$5 to pay the doctor, and she needs medicine; and, oh, we need so many things for my little sister, and myself, and the man 'who keeps a hair store on our corner said he would det me \$5 for my turis, and I want to det the \$5 and det it to mamma."

You may well suppose we were deeply touched by the child's recital. I did not "det" her "turis," but the hat was passed around and I counted \$12.60 as the result. One of those present took the child to her home and found her story but too true.—New York Recorder.

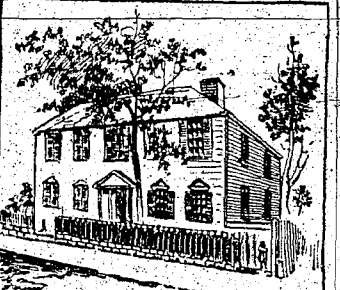
BENEDICT ARNOLD'S OLD HOME

His Apothecary's Sign Preserved by the Historical Society in New Haven.

It is not generally known, even to those interested in matters historical, that Benedict Arnold was in his younger days kept an apothecary shop at New Haven, Conn. He was born in Norwich in a pretentious house still standing, and Dr. Lathrop taught him the drug business in a little shop in the village street. Arnold removed to New Haven and started a drug shop, where he dealt out pills and nostrums to the townspeople, whom he later treated to pills of which lead was the principal ingredient.

The old sign which swung in front of the drug shop is now an interesting relic in the possession of the Historical Society, the words "From London" being a clever dodge which he played on the gullible Yankees, and clearly showing his character years before he became a traitor.

Surrounded by freight trains and lumber yards stands the house in which Arnold lived. It is a roomy structure. A pathway bordered by boxwood leads to a covered porch, on either side of which is a seat. The waters of New Haven Bay came up to the gate of the house in years gone by, and the street was then lined with handsome villas belonging to wealthy residents. At the lower end was the fashionable Pavillon Hotel, now a factory.



BENEDICT ARNOLD'S HOUSE.

Funny Names.

A Somerset House clerk has lately declared that the tedium of his labor on the registry of births and deaths is often relieved by coming across a humorous juxtaposition of names. There is, indeed, a good deal of humor in the Somerset House registry; the fun consisting in an odd or barbarous collocation of names. For hours the eye of the clerk will roam over reams of dull propriety in such names as Henry Wilson, George Williams or Samuel Smith; and then the face of the clerk will be convulsed with a smile as he comes across "father" for the front name attached to the surname of "Spray." It may seem strange, but it is certainly true, that entered in the books is "foot-bath," which must be written in capitals "Foot Bath," as really the name of a fellow-creature. "River Jordan" is another case in point. Mr. Jordan had a child to name, and like a free-born Briton, he claimed his right to name it as he pleased. Unfortunately, the name selected has left the sex of the child rather doubtful. Mr. "Antistile" had a daughter to name, and he must have forgotten for giving her the Christian names "Rose Shamrock." "Rose Shamrock Antistile" is a young lady whose name must please any patriotic man. Another happy father who gave his innocent offspring the names "Arthur Wellesley Wellington Waterloo Cox" behaved rather unfairly to the infant, as he pledged him to a career of greatness. The baby must have had some dimity in understanding the obligations imposed upon him. Probably Master "Arthur," etc., etc., found it difficult to live up to his names, and despairingly ended an existence which gave no promise beyond mediocrity. Miss "Fanny Amelia Lucy Ann Rebecca Frost O'Connell Donnell Lock Holberry Duffy Oastler Hill," it is hoped, has realized all the expectations formed of her when she received her baptismal names, some whereabout the time of the Chartist agitation.

One lady is actually going about with six-and-twenty "front names"—one for each letter of the alphabet in its proper order, as "Ann Berntha Cecilia, and so on down to "Xenophon, Yetty and Zeus."

Some children have been rather cruelly named, in a manner which forever reminds them that they have made a mistake or committed a fault in coming into the world. Thus, "One Too Many Harry," or "Not Wanted James" may be happy young men; but if they are, it is in spite of their names. "That's It, Charlie," or "Who'd Have Thought It, Too," are names which certainly give utterance to a mild surprise.—Caswell's Magazine.

Paradoxical.

"It doesn't take much of an athlete to run up a bill," said Binks.

"No—nor to jump one, either," put in Withers.

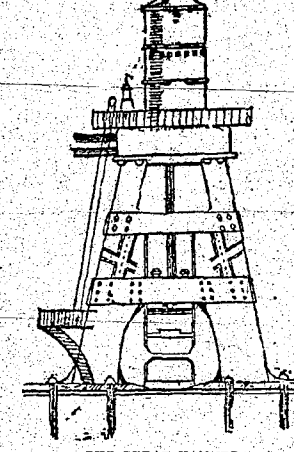
"That's a fact," observed Wimplete. "And I saw a poor pale woman to-day who makes a living out of shoplifting!"—Smith, Gray & Co's Monthly.

AN IMMENSE HAMMER.

The Largest One in the World Built at Bethlehem, Pa.

There has recently been completed at Bethlehem, Pa., the largest steam hammer in the world. It is to be used for forging armor plates for the new men-of-war, and two years have been employed in its construction. The total weight of the hammer itself, that is, the portion of the machine whose impact is felt, is 125 tons, and from that height drops upon the object that is to be forged. The force of such a blow can scarcely be imagined. The total height of the framework of the machine is ninety feet.

The anvil weighs 1,800 tons, and is



THE GREAT HAMMER.

made of twenty-two immense blocks of cast iron, with a steel face upon which the metal to be forged is laid. The only hammer in the world which approaches this in size is at La Crenet, in France, where there is one that weighs 100 tons.

Mistaken Identity.

An American lady visiting in England one day rashly alluded to fleas by their common name, and it was only when he English listeners looked slightly horrified that she realized that she should have spoken of those offensive insects as "sharps," or applied to them some equally euphonious title. That unfamiliarity with them is confined to their names, rather than their persons, may be guessed from the following story, which is told about a proposed entertainment of performing fleas, a long while ago, before the King of Prussia.

All the royal party had assembled about a platform, on which the entertainment was called "Napoleon and his Generals."

The court sat in expectation, but the "professor," who was manager of the affair, shook his bushy mane and rolled his eyes in anguish, while he wrung his long hand, and marched up and down the platform.

"Napoleon is missing!"

He paused, and cast his eagle eye over the distinguished company. He observed that the princess royal, dressed in a little, throwing his whole soul into his eyes and voice, he approached that august lady and the King.

"Sire, madam," he cried, "this exhibition is a poor man's art! Without Napoleon, his generals are valueless. There can be no entertainment without him. An unfortunate entrance. Allow me."

The princess wore an old-fashioned fleck. In the fraction of a second the professor had turned back several of his white fold made a capture, and proudly returned to his troop.

Arrived on the stage, he ventured to relax his hold, and examine the captive.

"Oh," he groaned, in despair, "it is a wild one!"

In a Chinese Printing Office.

One of the most interesting places in Peking is a Chinese printing office, conducted just as it was centuries before the barbarian world outside of the Flowery Empire had dreamed of the art of typography. The office contained a score of plain square tables, on which the cases of type were spread out, much after the English method, only taking up much more room. One man was engaged in setting up type; another was printing. The former stood before a table on which was what may be called the Chinese "case." It was a solid block of wood about twenty-two inches long by fifteen inches broad, and perhaps three inches deep. The inside was hollowed out to a depth of about a quarter of an inch, this depression being still further hollowed out into grooves about three-quarters of an inch deep. The block has twenty-nine of these grooves, each area of a depth of a quarter of an inch with ordinary stiff clay.

With his copy before him, armed with a small pair of iron pincers, the compositor began his work; character after character was transferred from the case and firmly pressed into the clay. When the "press" was complete a flat board was placed on the top and the characters pressed perfectly even and level with the surface, and the wooden edge was cut to form the border found round every Chinese page.

The printer now received the form and carefully brushed the ink over the type. Taking a sheet of paper, he pressed it down all over the form so that it might be brought in contact with every character. He then removed the sheet and examined each character, carefully adjusting those which were not quite straight with the pincers, and apparently never touching the type with his fingers. After sufficient copies had been struck off the type was distributed, each character being returned to its particular box. The type in the form was of three sizes, each character being kept in place entirely by the clay in which it stood. They were cut out of some hard wood and were perfectly square.—New York Tribune.

The head that wears a crown "lies on my neck" at the present time, if we are to judge by the European monarchs who are trying to deceive each other.

Japanese Marriage Customs.

It is extremely difficult for a foreigner to see a wedding in Japan. In China guests are freely invited, but in Japan they consider it too serious an affair for any one to witness who is not a blood relative.

The bride has no dowry, but a very extensive trousseau. Great stress is laid upon her disposition and ability to manage household matters.

When a Japanese of the middle class has no son, he adopts the husband of his eldest daughter, and the son-in-law takes the name of the father-in-law and inherits his business or patrimony.

The betrothal is an affair of great importance, and often the bride and groom meet for the first time. The wedding is celebrated on the night that the bride reaches her sixteenth year or the groom his twentieth. On the eventful morning the trousseau of the bride is carried to the house of the groom and such articles of furniture as she may possess are arranged to give elegance to the coming fête. The images of the gods of both families are brought and placed before an altar ornamented with offerings. A lacquer table holds a dwarf cedar and the figures of the first pair and the ancient tortoise and stork. Then to complete the picture by a lesson of morality and patriotism they mix among the presents of the fête some packages of edible sea weed and dried fish, to teach the young people the frugal habits of the ancient Japanese.

Toward the middle of the day a splendid cortege approaches. The young wife, veiled and dressed in white, advances escorted by two friends and followed by a procession of relatives gay in costume and rich in embroidery. The two friends who do the honors are called male and female butterflies. In their dress they imitate this charming insect, which the Japanese consider an emblem of conjugal fidelity.

Excepting a few Buddhist sects, in no part of Japan do they employ a priest to bless the nuptials. They do not publish the names or go through any of the formalities which which other countries surround the civil contract. The officer of the police in whose quarter the marriage takes place writes to his chief announcing that a couple intends matrimony and naming the day.

It is worthy of remark that in all the ceremony there is no written contract. It is simply verbal. This gives all the advantage to the husband, who can divorce his wife if she talks too much. The most holy part of the ceremony is a touching symbol of union. Among the objects in the center of the circle is a metal vase in the form of a drinking vessel with two mouths. This is beautifully ornamented with bands of colored paper. At a given signal one of the ladies of honor fills with saké, a Japanese drink, this metal vase; the other takes it and places it at the lips of the kneeling couple, first the husband and then the wife. It is thus that they begin their married life and drink equally of the joys and sorrows of this now life.—Littell's Living Age.

A Waste of Easy Material.
How sad it is to contemplate the selfish indifference to the welfare of others that marks the average human being. In how few breasts the golden rule of doing as you would be done by finds a place.

Not long ago a worthy granger rushed out of his house to warn off a lot of hunters he saw tramping over his just sprouting wheat.

"Never mind your wheat, old Hag-seed," said one of the party. "We ain't after quail this time—we're business from way back.—A fellow held out four acres on us down at the saloon last night, and scooped the entire gang. He lit out before we tumbled, and as we have a suspicion that he's hiding in the brush round here, we've come out to bag him."

"Oh, is that all?" said the hard-worked farmer. "Well, boys, I'll tell you what I wish you'd do when you drop your gun just prop the stupid dog that stake in the field rounder. I can't find time to make a scare-crow, and the geese are comin' in powerful thick these moonlight nights."

The "outraged community" promised to comply with this very reasonable request, took a pull at the old man's flask, and passed on.

And now for the contemptible sequel. Nearly a month afterward the granger discovered the remains of the four-acre lying in the midst of the chapparal, right where he fell, where not even a buzzard could have seen them, where he was of no sort of good to anybody on earth.

It is occurrences like these that shake our faith in human nature, and may well cause the moralist to ask, "Whither are we drifting?"

An Unexpected Downpour.

A venerable preacher of the United Methodist church, who has been conducting revival meetings in a school house near Huntington, Pa., and deep interest has been manifested. The minister has shown a partiality for the phrase, "O Lord, shower thy blessings down upon us!" which is incorporated in all his prayers. When this period of his invocation was reached, the other night, the congregation was thrown into a state of consternation by a copious fall of water from a trapdoor directly over the minister, drenching him through and through. The services were checked by this extraordinary fulfillment of the preacher's supplication, and tranquility was not reestablished until an investigation revealed the cause of the unexpected downpour. A 15-year-old boy had secreted himself in the attic of the school-house before the meeting and given practical effect to Rev. Mr. Eberly's prayer with two buckets of water.

A Man of Few Words.

Parson Feweloches—What has become of my old friend Lonestar Peter?

Arizona Bill—Left these diggins.—"Further West?"

"None."

"East?"

"None."

"South?"

"None."

"North?"

"None."

"Where?"

"Up."—Lake Shore News.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

A Scholarly Exposition of the Lesson—Thoughts Worthy of Calm Reflection—Half an Hour's Study of the Scriptures—Time Well Spent.

Christ Foretelling His Death.

The lesson for Sunday, Oct. 11, may be found in John 12: 20-30.

INTRODUCTION.
Christ is the

The Antislavery

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
THURSDAY, OCT. 8, 1891.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Tobacco growers in Connecticut are realizing higher prices this year on account of the increased protection of their product afforded by the McKinley law.

McKinley, down in Ohio, is covering the fences all over with the hides of the "campaign liars". Even a tin horn don't comfort 'em!! (Cut this out and read it again, after election.)

And still the free trade papers maintain a silence dense enough to be cut into chunks concerning the fact that our export trade to Brazil has increased 90 per cent, since the adoption of reciprocity. They dare not go before the Democratic voters while the campaign is on, and make an admission so damaging to themselves.—*Toledo Blade*.

The effect of the McKinley law upon French importations has been simply to increase the cost to the American consumer and buyer. As the importations from France are mainly expensive fabrics, articles of vertu, and champagne, that is to say, luxuries, the increased tax falls upon people of wealth, who do not object to the higher price. Farmers and workingmen do not pay this tax.

"If you've got the western fever, stay where you are," writes James Verghison from Sherwood, Oregon, to the Red City Clarion, "and take a bottle of acornite to cure it. Land here costs from \$30 to \$200 an acre and is no better land than is to be found in Oseola county. Crops are drying up fast, work is hard to find, and the Chinese are a curse to this country, for they work for a few cents a day, starving out the white laborers."

What has become of those "higher prices," the campaign liars told us the farmers and laboring men had got to pay! The higher prices consist chiefly in the better prices our farmers are getting for every thing they have to sell, and lower prices for every thing they have to buy. Go ask any of our leading merchants, whose ads you find in the "Leader." Down with free trade, hoist the flag of protection, in the interest of our own people.—*Hillsdale Leader*.

An exchange thinks that persons who live five years longer will possibly be able to sit in their homes and read from their newspapers items like the following: "The rain which had been ordered for five o'clock last evening the Department of the Interior, at Washington, was promptly delivered; the air was cooled by the showers, the dust which had been so troublesome was effectually laid, and this morning the sun shone on a mass of humanity, refreshed, happy, and ready for the full enjoyment of the day's festivities."

Free traders have persistently represented the McKinley law as building a Chinese wall to shut out all foreign products. For the seven months ending July 31, 1890, the importation of foreign merchandise that was admitted free of duty were valued at—
\$161,326,980.

For the corresponding period under the McKinley law their value was—
\$250,843,776.

The truth is that in foreign manufactures that do not compete with the products of American industry the McKinley law allows absolute free trade.

"You poor farmer," weeps the free trader as his crocodile tears bedew the Ohio sunburn, "McKinley's law means your goose is cooked." Let's see. A six pound gray wool blanket was advertised only the other day by a large store for \$1.72. This is 23c a pound, which would indicate that the duty of 16 1/2 cents and 30 per cent, ad valorem would be 23c a pound or \$1.38 on that blanket. If the wicked tariff is really a tax, you ought to be able to get that blanket for the price less the duty, or get it for nothing and have 6 cents thrown in with it.—*N. Y. Press*.

The Republican state executive committee has the original of a letter from a New York importer of fine French tissues, written under date of September 15, to the dry goods firm of Jos. Horne & Co., Pittsburg. Though a simple business letter, it gives the lie to the free trade Democratic lies about the new tariff law increasing the prices of fabrics:

Gentlemen:—Black cashmere shawls in the finer grades can be sold now for less than before the McKinley bill—there is very little difference in the price of the lower qualities. Broche shawls are by far cheaper than they have been before. Since 1897 I have sold for the best French manufacturers black cashmere dresses, goods, shawls and embroidered fichus.

Detroit has a tin plate factory with a capacity of 200 boxes daily, that has been established since the passage of the McKinley bill. It is the Buhl Stamping Co. and they help manufacture tin plate, 16x12 to 21x12 for milk can stock. The block plates are manufactured in Pittsburg and shipped to Detroit in car lots for dipping. They are made in an American manufactory and transported on an American railroad and dipped by American employees. This may be called Michigan's first "dipping factory" but it gets there fast the same. Most of the Democratic editors in the state who are making such a fuss about such "dipping factories" would give a column ad. and money bonus to have one located in their towns.—*West Branch Herald*.

The Commissioner of the Land Office reports that during the last two years he issued 231,007 agricultural patents, against a total of 44,483 for the years 1866 and 1867. Last year he sold 2,143,009 acres, of which 1,361,418 acres were preemption cash entries, 259,913 acres were timber and stone land entries, 400,432 acres were desert land, 33,635 acres were private entries. Homesteads took up 5,040,393 acres, timber culture 989,006 acres, railroads 1,857,572 acres. State selections 174,404 acres, allotments to Indians 117,485 acres, and swamp land entries 23,167 acres. The Commissioner says that the demand for homes on the public domain is much greater than ever before in the history of the country. He recommends the construction of storage reservoirs, by which 120,000,000 acres of land may be reclaimed.

Cast your eye back over what has been accomplished by President Harrison's administration, and you will see that it has been making history quite rapidly. Six new states have been added to the Union—the two Dakotas, Washington, Montana, Idaho and Wyoming. Oklahoma has been organized as a territory, with an area four times as large as the state of New Jersey; the administration has opened to settlement a portion of the Sioux country three times as large as the state of Massachusetts, and will soon add thereto an area from the Crow reservation in Montana as large as Connecticut. These vast areas are rapidly filling up with a population of typical Americans, and their influence will be felt heavily in the census of 1900. The political reapportionment which will follow it will carry the balance of political power far away to the West, from New York and the other pivotal states.—*Toledo Blade*.

The New York *Sun* laudably Mr. Mills savagely for what it calls "the long and bitter walls with which the statesman from Texas is filling the air of Ohio". It remarks, apropos of the Scriptural quotation, "Man that is born of woman is of but few days and full of trouble", that if Mills had been there, he would have said it was because of the tariff. And it lectures Mr. Mills thus:

Mr. Mills is the immovable gloom of a crank calamity. In the United States, which every civilized nation is looking with hourly greater interest as the most prosperous and blessed country on the globe, Mr. Mills hears only the sounds of wretchedness and complaint, and the "scourge that is driving contentment out of so many homes."

This is a sort of mania that will not elect a Democratic President in 1892, if that is what Mr. Mills is interested in. He may invite the country to go crazy with him, but the country won't go. Mr. Mills and companions in pessimistic philosophy had better go back to Texas.

When the fact is recalled that the New York *Sun* is a Democratic paper, the full pertinency of this scoring will be understood.

The School Girl Speaks.

A crowded car; a pretty girl dressed in fresh summer stuff, and this is what she said in the hearing of all: "It must have been perfectly lovely; I should so like to have gone, and I might have went as well as not if I had only saw Jack." What is the explanation? Is it that the schools do not teach the young to use correct English, or that there is a dark Detroit not reached by education? To have this smiling young girl open her mouth and drop out such words and phrases of verbiage is shocking.—*Detroit Free Press*.

Why I am a Protectionist.

H. K. Thurber in American Economist. I am a protectionist because I follow the enactment of wise laws. Because I love my own country better than I do foreign countries. Because protection builds up our towns into cities and enhances the value of our houses and lands. Because every dollar sent abroad to purchase goods that we can produce at home makes us a dollar poorer. Because protection in this country gives labor better wages than free trade.

WASHINGTON LETTER

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25, '91.

The president has this week once more shown himself worthy of being at the head of an administration that believes its first duty to be the protection of American interest, abroad as well as at home. There was no unnecessary fuss or bluster about it, but as soon as the news was received that the Chilean Junta had arrested American citizens, and surrounded the residence of the U. S. minister to that country with an armed guard, the president directed the acting secretary of state to cable minister Egan to demand the immediate release of the American citizens arrested, and the removal of the guard from around the U. S. legation, and in the event of refusal to call on Capt. Schley, of the U. S. S. Baltimore for protection. There were other intricate questions which arose during the consideration of this matter, questions which have at various times been the subject of important diplomatic controversies between nations, but the President said in effect: These are side issues that may hereafter be determined through the regular diplomatic channels, what we must have at once is respect for our representative in Chile, whatever the cost may be. There is little doubt, that European influence were behind this silly attempt on the part of the Chilean government to put an affront upon the United States, but those influences, strong as they are, were not strong enough to hold up the Chilean backbone when minister Egan communicated the President's vigorous and not to be misunderstood language to the Junta, and his demands were at once acceded to. The so-called Chilean legation in this city took no part in this matter for the very simple reason that it has never been officially recognized by this government, not having yet presented proper credentials.

Hon. N. C. McFarland, of Kansas, who was commissioner of the general land office under the Garfield administration, is in Washington. He has always been credited with being a close observer of things political, and he says of the present outlook in his state: The Farmers Alliance in Kansas will not be heard of in the next national election. Their claims of being able to carry the state for a third party ticket in '92 are regarded by everyone who has any real knowledge of the condition of affairs throughout the state as absurd.

Reverend Townsend, of the General Land Office is a colored minister whose home is in Indiana. He has been away on his vacation, and the democrats have taken advantage of his absence to say that he was at the head of the alleged colored anti-Harrison revolt, alleged to exist in Indiana, and that he would shortly resign in order to wage war upon Mr. Harrison in his own state. Mr. Townsend has returned to his duties, and he is very naturally indignant at having been so grossly misrepresented. He said on the subject: "To begin, I want it distinctly understood, that I am a Harrison man and that I have not at any time been engaged in antagonizing the administration. While on my vacation I had several conferences with the colored men of Indiana, and I found some little disaffection, due largely to local affairs, but am confident, that 95 per cent of the colored voters of Indiana are loyal republicans."

The republican state associations in Washington are taking a very active part in the campaign in their several States this year. The Ohio association has so far been the leader, under the guidance of its efficient President, Sixth Auditor Coulter; but the New York Association, which has just elected Gen. Cyrus Bussey, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, president, now aspires to the leadership, and its new president has appointed the following executive campaign committee: A. J. Davidson, Deputy Commissioner of pensions; A. X. Parker, Deputy Attorney General, and Maj. G. N. Lockwood, S. A. Brown, S. S. Wilson, Mark Bonnell and C. S. Stevenson, which will see that Mr. Fassett gets all the assistance possible from New York voters temporarily residing in Washington.

"Deacon" White's Corn Corner.

The failure of the well known firm of S. V. White & Co. illustrates the fallibility of men's judgments about crops. "Deacon" White made up his mind that the corn crop was three weeks late, that the reserves of old corn in the country were small, and that therefore the opportune moment had come to corner September and October corn in the Chicago market. In a few weeks he had bought 11,000,000 bushels, and the price, under the strong demand had increased considerably. These high prices led the farmers to begin shipments from their cribs to Chicago. The price began to go down, and then came the hot weather—just what the late corn needed to ripen it perfectly and rapidly. Corn kept going down, and when Mr. White had lost something like ten cents on his 11,000,000, he gave it up and made an assignment. We doubt if anybody in the country has the slightest sympathy with him. The men who try to corner wheat and corn deserve none.—*Toledo Blade*.

HALLO! HALLO!!

"A," Do you know??

"B," What?

"A," That D. B. CONNER has returned from below, where he bought a new and full stock of

CHOICE GROCERIES AND DRY GOODS!
But this is not all, but you ought to get the prices on
HAY, GRAIN AND OTHER FEED

You will be surprised at the lowness of prices on all his different lines of Goods, so much so, that you will at once be convinced where your money will go the farthest.

Do not forget the place. It is at the store of

D. B. CONNER.

Grayling Michigan.

IF YOU WANT

A LUMBER WAGON

ROAD WAGON, OR

CARRIAGE?

REAPER, OR MOWER OR DRILL?

PLOW, OR HARROW OR CULTIVATOR?

OR ANYTHING IN THE LINE OF

AGRICULTURAL * IMPLEMENTS?

CALL ON

O. PALMER, - Grayling, Mich.

Democratic Legislature Oil.

All citizens using oil of a less standard than the United States should bear in mind that their policies are void unless the companies are willing to make an endorsement permitting the use of Michigan standard, which is 95 degrees, while the United States standard is 100 degrees. I. S. Fletcher, who represents the Norwich Union of England, is of the opinion that the companies will not make the endorsement. If this is carried out it will cause all oil companies to furnish Michigan with oil of the United States standard. The state of Wisconsin two years ago had the same law as Michigan, and owing to the number of accidents, explosions, etc., and the poor oil, the people asked the legislature to repeal the law, which it did. The public pay just the same price for their oil even if of a poor grade in this state. The Standard oil company's representative says that it has sold no oil in Michigan below the United States standard. This may be so, but it behooves all citizens to be careful and not use oil in their houses under the standard prescribed by Uncle Sam.—*Saturday Night*.

H. JOSEPH'S OPERA HOUSE STORE

At the Front again

With a full line of

Dry Goods

AND

Clothing,

CLOAKS AND JACKETS

Carpet and Oil Cloth,

BOOTS & SHOES.

HATS & CAPS,

And for fact a larger and better stock, as ever has been seen north of Bay City. You can't do better than to call on us, as we can and will sell you goods cheaper, than any other house in the county. Don't buy until you look us over.

Yours for success

H. JOSEPH.

OPERA HOUSE STORE

H. JOSEPH'S

*REAL * ESTATE * EXCHANGE.*

I HAVE several pieces of Real Estate for sale or exchange, that will offer a good margin to investors.

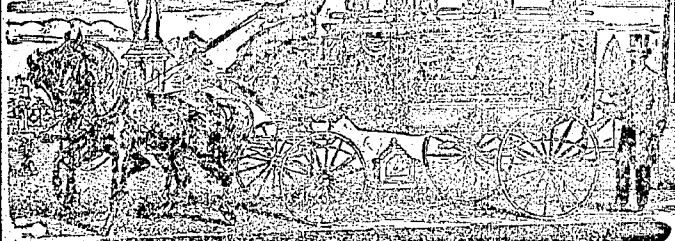
AMONG THEM ARE THE FOLLOWING:

A Cheap House and desirable Lot on Cedar Street. The vacant lot on corner of Cedar and Ottawa Streets. Two vacant lots on Peninsular Avenue, very desirable. Two lots corner of Ottawa and Maple Streets. Several choice lots on Brink's addition. GOOD HOUSE, TWO LOTS, BARN, FINE SHRUBBERY, etc., corner Peninsular Avenue and Ogden Street. Cheap. A number of good farms. Six Houses and Lots in Jonesville. Fine Brick Store in Hudson. Any of the above property will be sold on terms to suit purchasers, or exchanged for other property.

Jan 29, 11

O. PALMER.

UNDERTAKING! UNDERTAKING!



AT HANSON & BRADEN'S FURNITURE ROOMS.

Will be found at all times a full line of GUTH and WOOD CASES and BURIAL CASES, Ladies' Gents' and Childrens' ROBES. A good HEARSE will be sent to any part of the country FREE. Especial attention given to embalming or preserving corpse.

AMERSON CROSS

Has returned to Grayling to stay, and opened a

BLACKSMITH SHOP

next to the Bridge, on Cedar Street, where he is prepared to do any kind of work in his line, in a thorough and satisfactory manner.

Horse-shoeing and Repairing

promptly attended to.

Prices reasonable.

A. CROSS.

May 21 '91, 11

Wayne County Savings Bank, Detroit, Mich.

\$500,000 to Invest in Bonds

Issued by cities, counties, towns and school districts of Michigan. Officers of these municipalities also to issue Bonds will find it to their advantage to apply to this bank. Blank Bonds and blanks for proceeds supplied without charge. All communication and inquiries will have prompt attention.

March 1891

S. D. EDWARDS, Treasurer.

ADVERTISERS: For those who wish to examine on advertising space when in Chicago, will find it on file at 45 to 49 Randolph St. The Advertising Agency of LORD & THOMAS.



GOLD fields are scarce, but those who write to Munson & Co., Portland, Maine, will receive free, full information about work which they can do, and that is a home that will pay them from \$5 to \$25 per day. Some have earned over \$20 in a day. Either sex, young or old. Capital not required. You are started free. Those who start at once are absolutely sure of making large fortunes. All in luck.

"I'm Just Going Down to the Gate"

and 86 other Popular Ballads, in book form, size of Sheet Music. Sent, post-paid, for ONLY FOUR CENTS. Samples taken. AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO.

3500 Pennsylvania Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR.

THURSDAY, OCT. 8, 1891.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Road Joseph's new Ad.
Fresh Gold-dust, at the City Market.

The Foresters meet Oct. 14th, at 7:30, p. m.

Cab. Photos. \$2.50 per doz., at the Grayling Gallery.

Wonder if that flag of distress is still floating in Maple Forest.

The best Pickles in town are found, at Simpson's City Market.

Jasper West has gone to Cheboygan, where he will remain this winter.

For a good clock, at a low price call on G. W. Smith.

G. L. Alexander, Esq., was in Roscommon Monday, on legal business.

Simpson has just received an invoice of fresh shoes, at the City Market.

Mrs. James E. Covert, of Vassar, was the guest of Mrs. G. Dyer, last week.

Messrs. Jackson & Master handle the Western Cottage Organ.

A weather prophet predicts that the coming winter will be the coldest experienced for years.

Choice Confectionary and Cigars, at Jackson & Masters.

An exchange says, the man who takes his "ad" out of the paper, takes his add out of the cash box.

Go to Claggett and Pringles' for nice Fresh Butter.

Carl Mickelson and Miss Sadie Smith were united in holy matrimony Friday evening, at Otsego Lake.

THE AVALANCHE and Detroit Tribune, one year, for a dollar and a half.

Miss Nora Masters' class in painting is increasing in number and are doing excellent work.

Claggett and Pringle are headquarters for everything in Fresh Groceries.

Geo. McCullough and bride arrived here last week, for a visit with his family.

Go to Fournier's Drug store for School Books and Tablets.

Mrs. S. S. Claggett is enjoying a visit with her cousin, Miss Nellie Blair, of Jonesville.

Ladies will find a fine line of Elder-down for children's clothing at Claggett and Pringles'.

Henry Bates came down from Otsego Lake Saturday, business and pleasure combined.

If you want a first-class Sewing Machine, buy the American or Domestic of Jackson & Masters.

Deer hunting season does not commence until the 1st of November this year, and lasts but until the 25th of the same month.

A large invoice of mens', youths', and children's Hats, just received, at Claggett and Pringles'.

The Grayling B. B. Club got scooped to the tune of 7 to 1, at Roscommon, last week.

Go to Claggett and Pringles' for your children's shoes. Over \$100 pair just received.

There was not a criminal case on the docket for this term of court, which speaks well for our county.

Gents, go to Claggett and Pringles for your Neck Wear. They have the finest line in town, made to order.

Judge Simpson seems to have recovered his health so he enjoys his labor on the bench.

G. W. Smith makes a specialty of emblematic pins and charms. Prices reasonable. Try him.

H. Schreiner's family, started for Bay City yesterday, where he will remain for the winter.

Take your Watches, Clocks and Jewelry to G. W. Smith, the Jeweler, for repairs. All work warranted.

Work on the new rail road to Twin Lakes is being crowded all along the line. The iron will be down within the time specified in the contract.

Grand display of Fall Millinery, Oct. 16, 17, and 18, at Mrs. S. P. Smith's, 2 doors east of the Opera House.

The friends of Supervisor Fauble, of Grove, will be gratified to know that he is improving, the old wound being nearly healed.

Ladies call at Claggett and Pringles and see the great bargains they are offering in towels, only 25 cents, worth twice the money.

MARRIED—Tuesday evening, Malcom C. Burke, of Newbury, Mich., and Kate Nolan, of Grayling, Justice Woodburn officiating.

Call at Bell's for anything in the shoe line; he is ready for you. Over \$100 pairs just received, and more coming.

Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Conner went south Monday Morning, on business for a day or two, and Mrs. Conner for a visit in the east.

G. W. Smith has just received a large assortment of Clocks, of different styles, which he will sell at low figures.

Box holders are hereby notified, that the rent must be paid by Oct. 10th, otherwise boxes will be considered vacant.

J. M. JONES, P. M.

Every man, woman and child should buy their shoes of O. J. Bell. Why? Because he has the largest and best assorted stock.

F. R. Deekrow has concluded to continue in the Wind Mill business, and thinks Grayling is good enough for him for a location. See ad. in another column.

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever." Those new Aristotypes are beauties. Call at Bonnell's and see them. Only \$3.50 per dozen.

Home-seekers are coming in nearly every day, and express themselves delighted with the prospects of this section of the State. There is plenty of room yet.

Parties holding my milk bottles will do me a favor, by leaving them at Claggett & Pringle's store.

A. J. LOVE.

J. M. Francis, an experienced blacksmith, and used to camp work, wants a job for the winter, for himself, and will furnish a good cook for a small crew. Address, at Grayling, Mich.

Main J. Connine, Prosecuting Atty. for Isosco Co., was in attendance at Court, and remained for a days visit with old friends. He is always welcome here.

Claggett and Pringle have just received their new Teas. They are the first pickings and very choice. Try them.

Jackson & Masters have moved into the Rose & Woodworth store, next to the post office, and now have one of the most commodious and pleasant stores in northern Michigan.

Did you see the cork shoes for men, at Bell's. They are only \$3, and are worth twice the money.

There will be a business meeting of the Presbyterian Aid Society, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock at the church. All members are requested to be present as important business is to be brought before the Society. Will also select the cushions for the seats.

The new Aristotype is bound to go. Combining superior beauty of detail, high enamel finish, and much greater permanency. It is a decided advance in Photography.

Bonnell makes them, \$3.50 per doz.

THE October Century will contain a frontispiece portrait of Rudyard Kipling and an article on his work by Edmund Gosse. Mr. Gosse says that Kipling was born in Bombay in Christmas week, 1865, and is therefore only in his twenty-sixth year.

M. Simpson has just received a full line of Canned Goods, Teas, Coffees, Flour, etc., at the City Market on Cedar Street. He can supply your tables better than any other store.

We challenge the state of Michigan or any other state, to produce a finer basket of fruit, than the one presented to us by H. Frank, of South Branch, this week. There were apples, pears, peaches and grapes, all raised on his place, and every specimen was perfect. Among the apples were some of the "Crawford Pioneers," which we have mentioned before, and which appear more perfect, the more we see of them. For fruit, Crawford county is a success.

Every Man, Woman, and Child should buy their shoes at Claggett & Pringle's. A large assortment and prices rock bottom.

DR. WARR MITCHELL, of Philadelphia, has put into narrative form the ripest results of a lifetime of specially trained observation of human nature. He calls his story "Characteristics," and The Century has secured it for the coming year. The editors consider it "more than a novel," made up as it is of part science, part poetry, and part the author's self.

Business took us to Roscommon the first of the week, and gave an opportunity of looking over the town. The new mills give an air of activity to that part of the town, and they are actually putting up a new building on main street, and have repaired the walks, so the place seems thriving. We enjoyed a social chat with Dr. Revell, at his drug store, and are glad to note his financial prosperity, and re-energized health. We think he would be glad to live in Grayling, if his business could be removed here.

The Grayling Democrat is obliged to come down to common sense, and admit that the "wages of labor under all circumstances are determined by the law of supply and demand." Just so, and when the demand is limited wages are generally lower; but what creates a demand? An increase of diversified industries! Therefore it must follow that every industry built up in America, by the McKinley bill, or any law, tends to greatly increase the demand and price of labor; and no sane man, if he has brains enough to last him over night, can deny this plain fact.—Exchange.

When your cash sales aggregate \$12 you will be presented with your choice of the House Keepers Companion or Life of P. T. Barnum. The goods cost you nothing extra and are if anything cheaper than before. Call for a card, at O. J. Bell's.

Agricultural Society

Rosecommon, Crawford and Osceola Counties.

At the Rosecommon Fair, last week, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—J. M. Silsby, of Crawford County.

Vice President—Hubbard Head, of Crawford County.

Secretary—H. H. Woodruff.

Treasurer—A. D. Wayne.

L. J. Miller, South Branch; C. Silsby Center Plains; and D. J. McGillis, of Hall, were elected Directors from this county.

Crawford county took a majority of the prizes. Henry Funkh being away ahead on fruit.

I. M. Silsby, and Jno. Love, took premiums on horses.

John Rasmussen's bay horse scooped the running race.

Mrs. Head and Miss May Silsby got the blue card for bread and butter.

Our space will not permit our giving the full list. The Fair was not so largely attended as it deserved, and it is hoped, another year will bring renewed interest.

To the Farmers and Lumbermen, of Crawford County.

I wish to say that I now have my feed mill in first class order and on Thursday of each week will grind for anyone who want work done. I will grind Corn meal and Graham flour for the lawful toll and guarantee your good work and perfect satisfaction. Come and give me a trial.

Yours Respectfully,

D. B. CONNER.

Circuit Court.

The October term of the Circuit Court occupied but one day, disposing of the following cases:

Reed vs. Charron, Assumpsit; judgment for plaintiff.

Wilson versus McGillis, Certiorari; amended return ordered for next term.

McPherson vs. McGillis, Log Lien; judgment for plaintiff \$506.31.

Osterman vs. Miller and Royce; continued.

McKay vs. Wilkinson, continued.

Lewis vs. Lewis, Divorce; decree granted.

Curran vs. Curran, Divorce; decree granted.

Woman and Steam Engine.—It takes sand to run an engine; so it does to run a woman. There is usually a great bustle about an engine; so there is about a woman. It makes a fellow mad to get left by an engine; so it does by a woman. An engine is an object of much wonder and admiration to man and of fear to horses; so is a woman. When an engine goes off the track it usually takes a man or more along with it; so does a woman. An engine is known by its company; so is a woman. An engine will sometimes blow a fellow up, if he puts on too much pressure; so will some women.

Among the girls discharged from the Home this week was the daughter of an engineer at Grayling. He and the wife did not live together, having been separated for several years. The daughter, bright, innocent girl of 12, was at a neighbor's house to-day, and her mother was in Bay City. The father had the child arrested as a truant, and she was whisked to the Home for nine years. The Board investigated, and finding that the sheriff indorsed the mother as a proper person to care for the child, promptly discharged the little one. The meeting between parent and child on Thursday was very affecting, and the course of the Crawford County agent was severely criticised.—Detroit Free Press.

The above will read strangely to our citizens who are well acquainted with the history of the case. The claimed endorsement by the sheriff of this county is a libel on that officer, which will be fully investigated. The action of the County Agent here is fully endorsed by our citizens, who will regret the return of an "innocent girl" to the atmosphere of strife in which she has lived for some years past.

The numerous projected railroad extensions into Northern Michigan will open up vast tracts of valuable hardwood timbered lands, which without railroads are practically inaccessible. Within the next decade marvelous changes in this region may be looked for, and fortunate will be those who secured a foothold and a home in this beautiful country before these valuable lands are gobbled up by speculators, who will aim to get the lion's share of the mines of wealth in hardwood timber, to say nothing of the thousands of acres of splendid farming lands now covered with forests. The day of cheap homes in this region will soon be a thing of the past, and those who contemplate securing a comfortable slice of land here for a moderate sum will do well to get it at an early day.—Grayling Herald.

A gentleman, well versed in such matters recently said: "Land in Michigan will advance from 25 to 33 per cent, in the next two years, or I miss my guess. The boom in the great West and North-west has exploded—and the farmers who do not seek further ventures in the South are looking back to the old, well settled states. Michigan is getting her full share and the advance in real estate is inevitable."—Stanton Clipper.

Ladies, don't fail to attend

the

OPENING OF FINE FALL MILLINERY

October 15, 16, and 17, '91

at

Mrs. S. P. Smith's,

This will be undoubtedly the finest display of Millinery in the city. Ladies can rely on seeing the most correct styles of the season. Miss Sanford of Grand Rapids, who has had years of experience, will have charge of the trimming department. My stock is complete, and I have on hand a fine assortment of trimmed millinery. Call at any time, get prices and compare styles.

A. J. Rose has been appointed Deputy by Sheriff Wakely. A good one.

Geo. B. Sanderson is down from the farm, fat and hearty.

There were four additions to the membership of the Presbyterian church, last Sunday.

Rev. and Mrs. S. G. Taylor have gone to Cincinnati, to attend the wedding of their son.

A number of our people took advantage of the special train to attend the fair at West Branch, which is reported very successful.

A. E. Newman came in from the woods yesterday, fat as a bear. He reports his daughter's arm healing kindly, though slow.

MARRIED—At the residence of the bride's parents, Oct. 6, 1891, Mr. Alexander Emery and Miss Sadie Shaffer, Rev. Cornelia, of Rosecommon officiating. The happy couple took the noon train for the Southern part of the State.

A letter from W. R. Skeeter, who is located at Gainesville, Fla., states that a cyclone struck his residence last week. Luckily he was a little to one side, and did not get the full force of the blow. The chimney was blown through the roof of the house, the brick striking the bed in their chamber, and several orange trees in the yard was uprooted. None of the family was injured.—Ros. News.

Lone Star Mills has got his party into more trouble in Ohio. After having denounced the platform and declared that a tariff should be placed on sugar, he now comes forward with the proposition that wool be placed on the free list. Providence certainly manifested ill will toward the democracy when it sent Roger C. Mills among the Byekes.—Bay City Tribune.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Grayling, for the week ending Oct. 3 '91.

Carmes, Emmitt Han, John Clancy, Parker, Hanson F. W.

Frank, Miss K. Gne, Lorenzo Landin, Charles Mickelson, Ole Leathers, Geo. Mass, John

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say "advertised."

J. M. JONES, P. M.

If You Want

Your Harness repaired and oiled, and pay for the work done in Potatoes or Wood, you can do so, at the Harness Shop of

Sept. 10, 1891. A. H. TOWSLEY.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

THIS BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetters, Clapped Hands, Chlchblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Fournier, Druggist.

Extraordinary Offer.

Every subscriber to the AVALANCHE who has paid in advance can have the DETROIT TRIBUNE

ONE YEAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.

The Tribune has moved to the front place in Michigan Journalism and is without doubt the best weekly paper for Michigan readers.

Call and see sample copy.

Happy Hoosiers.

Wm. Timmons, Postmaster of Indianapolis, Ind., writes: "Electric Bitters has done more for me than all other medicines combined, for that bad feeling arising from Kidney and Liver trouble." John Leslie, farmer and stockman, of same place, says: "Find Electric Bitters to be the best Kidney and Liver medicine, made me feel like a new man." J. W. Gardner, hardware merchant, same town, says: "Electric Bitters is just the thing for a man who is all run down and don't care whether he lives or dies; he found new strength, good appetite and felt just like he had a new lease on life. Only 50c. a bottle at L. Fournier's Drug Store."

Guaranteed Cure.

We authorize our ad vertised druggist to sell Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds upon this condition: If you are afflicted with a Cough, Cold, or any Lung, Throat or Chest trouble, and will use this remedy as directed, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We could not make this offer did we not know that Dr. King's New Discovery could be relied upon. It never disappoints. Trial bottle free at L. Fournier's Drug Store. Large size 50c and \$1.00.

Invitation to Saginaw.

The people of this town, and vicinity, are most cordially invited to attend my opening, Oct. 16th to 18th, inclusive. I have personally selected a large number of elegant Pianos and Organs, and with fine music hope to make your visit a pleasant one.

C. M. NOTTUS,

311 Genesee, Saginaw.

For Sale.

I WILL SELL any of my houses or lots on favorable terms. For particular information, call on

JOSEPH CHARRON.

May 3, t. f.

Wanted

Sawing for Portable Mill, capacity, 10 to 12 M. per day.

E. A. STIMSON,

St. CHARLES, Mich.

For Sale.

A GOOD House and two lots with a large barn, and two vacant lots, will be sold at a bargain. This property is as desirably located as any in this village. Enquire at this office or of Christian Range.

Gunsmith Shop.

I WILL open up the old blacksmith shop near the bridge, where I will make and repair guns and do other fine work in my line. Repairing of machinery a specialty. Terms reasonable. Give me a call.

H. B. WILLIAMS,

Aug. 18th, '87.

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Send model, drawing or photo, with description. We advise, if necessary, and no fee of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured. A Pamphlet, "How to Obtain Patents," with names of actual clients in your State, county or town, sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.

Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

WIND MILLS!!

DO

You Want

A

WIND MILL?

IF so, the EUREKA takes the lead.

Parties who are going to purchase a mill can save money and get the best mill manufactured of

F. R. DECKROW, Grayling.

TANKS AND FIXTURES, THRESHERS, ENGINES.

Horse Powers, Portable Saw Mills, Feed Grinders, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Write me for prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Aug 27 F. R. DECKROW.

MARLIN

RIFLES

EVERYWHERE

REMARKABLE

NOTICE.

Twenty-third Judicial Circuit.—In Chancery.

Karen Jensen Rosendkile, Plaintiff, vs. Peter Rosendkile, Defendant.

IN this cause it appearing from affidavit on file and the return of the Sheriff of said County that the defendant, Peter Rosendkile, is not a resident of this State, that his last known place of residence was in the State of Minnesota, and that his whereabouts are unknown. On motion of Karen, L. Alexander, complainant, ordered, it is ordered that the appearance of said defendant, Peter Rosendkile, be entered hereto within five months from the date of this order; and in case of his appearance, he shall answer to the bill of complaint to be filed, and a copy thereof to be served on the complainant's solicitor, within twenty days after service upon him, of a copy of said bill, and notice of said order; and that in default thereof, said bill will be taken as confessed, and that within twenty days the complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the Grayling Avalanche, a newspaper printed, published and circulated in said county, and that said publication be continued thereby for each week, for six weeks in succession, or that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said defendant, at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for his appearance.

JOSEPH PATTERSON, Plaintiff's Solicitor.

Geo. L. ALEXANDER, Defendant's Solicitor.

August 13, 1891.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE at Grayling, Mich., OCT. 3, 1891.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver, at

Grayling, on November 14th, 1891.

viz: Hugh E. Nichols, Homestead Application, No. 333, filed for S. 31, T. 36, N. 14, E. 3, Sec. 25, T. 36, N. 14, E. 3, S. 31, T. 36, N. 14, E. 3.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Melvin Hagaman, Charles Rickhoff, Josiah Sam, Samuel Laughlin, all of Fletcher P. O., Mich.

OSCAR PALMER, Register.

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OSCAR PALMER, Register.

DO

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

WORLD'S FAIR WORK.

HOW IT IS PROGRESSING IN CHICAGO.

Slowly but Surely the stupendous undertaking is assuming shape. Greater progress made than of any similar attempt in the same time. An army of laborers at work—big buildings rising.

The Fair in Embryo.
It is only about a year and a half since the National Government set the seal of its authority upon the Columbian World's Fair, to be held in Chicago in the summer of 1893.

however, that greater progress has been made in the World's Columbian Exposition than was made on any similar undertaking in the same length of time. Little chance for word painting is offered by the present appearance of the grounds. The spectacle is immature. The only impressive feature of the work is its magnitude.

Jackson Park, where the Exposition is to be held, is seven miles south of the business center of Chicago. Of course it is in the city limits. Chicago's police are patrolling beats and sleeping on doorsteps almost twelve miles south of Jackson Park. The east front of the park is washed by the waters of Lake Michigan. It is a heavy washing, too, for the Exposition grounds stretch along the sandy shore for more than a mile. The northern boundary of the park is Fifty-sixth street and the southern limit is

feet, two stories high. Miss Sophia G. Hayden, a Boston girl, drew the plans for this building and worked out all of its details. Her ambition to complete the first big structure for the World's Fair will be gratified, for the Woman's Building will be finished before the others are begun.

All are interested in the Horticultural Building. The location is all that could be desired, but that is about all that can be seen at present. The contractors will soon go to work on it, however. The building is to be 250 by 1,000 feet. Steel and glass are to be used extensively in its construction. The building lies between the railroad tracks and a picturesque lagoon, fronting a wooded island that is to be one of the most attractive resorts in the park. Everybody who visits the Fair will pass the Horticultural Building and they cannot get out until after they have been drawn down past the Horticultural

and having a large glass skylight. The interior effects will be even more gorgeous than the exterior, resplendent with carvings, sculptures and immense paintings.

Workmen are now driving down cedar piles for the foundations of this building. Near by, scores of modelers are making the exterior covering for all the buildings. The compound invented for the Paris Exposition and known as "staff" is used for this purpose. The ingredients are simply gypsum, cement and plaster of Paris. This staff is cast in large slabs, and when the walls of all the buildings are up it will be nailed to them. The naked walls will be changed almost in a day to structures of the most elaborate and graceful design. They will present the appearance of solid, massive masonry. Staff is fireproof, but under the action of the elements it disintegrates in about two years, so that the mighty exposit-

carry all exhibits to and from the Exposition at half regular freight rates.

S. H. PEABODY, ex-President of the Illinois State University, has been confirmed as Chief of the Department of Liberal Arts of the Exposition.

An interesting collection from Asiatic-Russian provinces is being exhibited on the Champs Elysee in Paris, and it is said will be taken to Chicago in 1893.

The photographers of the country want a separate building at the Exposition, adapted to a magnificent photographic exhibit collected from the whole world.

The Exposition Directory has taken action under which adequate insurance will be placed upon all persons and property for which it can be held liable during the Fair.

The Wisconsin State Building will

OUR BUDGET OF FUN.

HUMOROUS SAYINGS AND DOINGS HERE AND THERE.

Jokes and Jokelets that Are Supposed to Have Been Recently Born—Sayings and Doings that Are Odd, Curious and Laughable.

Necessary to Carry.
Guard—Two-third street! Fl-n! street! Let 'em off, first. (Seeing very small man attempting to board train.) Git back, will yer? Small man (entering train and handing paper to guard)—Here.
Guard—What's that?
Small man (meekly)—It's my license to live.—Truth.

A Watch Dog on a Wire.
A fruit-grower in College Point, who finds it necessary to keep a watch-dog to guard his orchard, is humane

MINISTER SHANNON'S CAREER.

His Five War Record and Long Residence Abroad.
Col. Richard Cotts Shannon, who has been designated by the President to be the United States Minister at Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Salvador, was born in New London, Ct., Feb. 12, 1839. While he was very young his parents moved to Saug, Me., and there he was brought up.
In 1858 he became a student at Colby University in Waterville, Me., and remained there until the breaking out of the rebellion in 1861. Then he enlisted in the Fifth Maine Volunteers as a private of Company H. He was Major and Lieutenant Colonel by brevet, when mustered out of the army in 1865.

Most of the next eighteen years of Col. Shannon's life were spent in Brazil. When James R. Partridge, of Maryland, became the United States Minister to Brazil in 1871, Gen. Grant made Col. Shannon Secretary of Legation, which place he held, acting nearly a year as Charge d'Affaires, until 1875, when he resigned. He engaged with profit in building and operating horse railways in Rio de Janeiro, and returned to this country in 1880. He entered the Columbia Law School in New York, was graduated, and was admitted to the bar in 1885.

Col. Shannon is a trustee of Colby University, to which he recently gave a building for scientific purposes; a member of the Loyal Legion, and of the Fifth Maine Regimental Association, of which he has been president.

Preaching Against Fortune-Tellers.
The Rev. Father Wall, rector of St. Paul's cathedral, scored the people of his parish the other day, particularly the married women, on the practice of patronizing fortune-tellers and wizards who read the past, present and future.

"When a person visits a fortune-teller to ascertain his fortune," he goes to find out what God alone, and no one else, knows. When you give to a fortune-teller your presence, and make him or her believe that they have a fore-knowledge of seeing the inside view of the future, you adore him and make him believe he has power not given to the devil. If you think he can peer into the future, you make him the equal of God. Therefore, you have strange gods before him, and violate the first commandment.

"We find youths, young girls, and especially married women, making a practice of this sin. If you deliberately visit a fortune-teller you are indulging in a mortal sin. If you go out of pure thoughtlessness, it is not so bad; but it is a sin, nevertheless. It is the same thing as going to an idiot and giving your heart to it. This is idolatry of the worst kind. I would like to impress on your minds that fortune-tellers are among the worst characters in the community. One class of the business is fortune-telling and the other is the seduction and ruin of youth. To my own personal knowledge I know of persons who have been ruined by consulting these people. I warn all persons of the congregation, and hope you will extend this knowledge, that it is a mortal sin against the first commandment. Avoid them and their nefarious business for the designs they have on the morality of youth."—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

He Knew His Friends.
Two wealthy retired lake captains and vessel owners, one living in the city and the other in a suburban village, recently met. The city man was interested in a church building enterprise, and he handed his old chum a subscription book. The recipient of this attention demurred, saying he was not interested in that particular church.

"Never mind," said the city captain in a bluff manner. "You must give something."

"How much have you given?" asked the suburban captain suspiciously, for he knew his friend.

"Nothing yet," a trifle uneasily; "but I expect to."

"Now, look here, you don't expect me to do more than you are willing to do."

"I simply haven't made up my mind yet. You can't get out of it that way, and must put your name down."

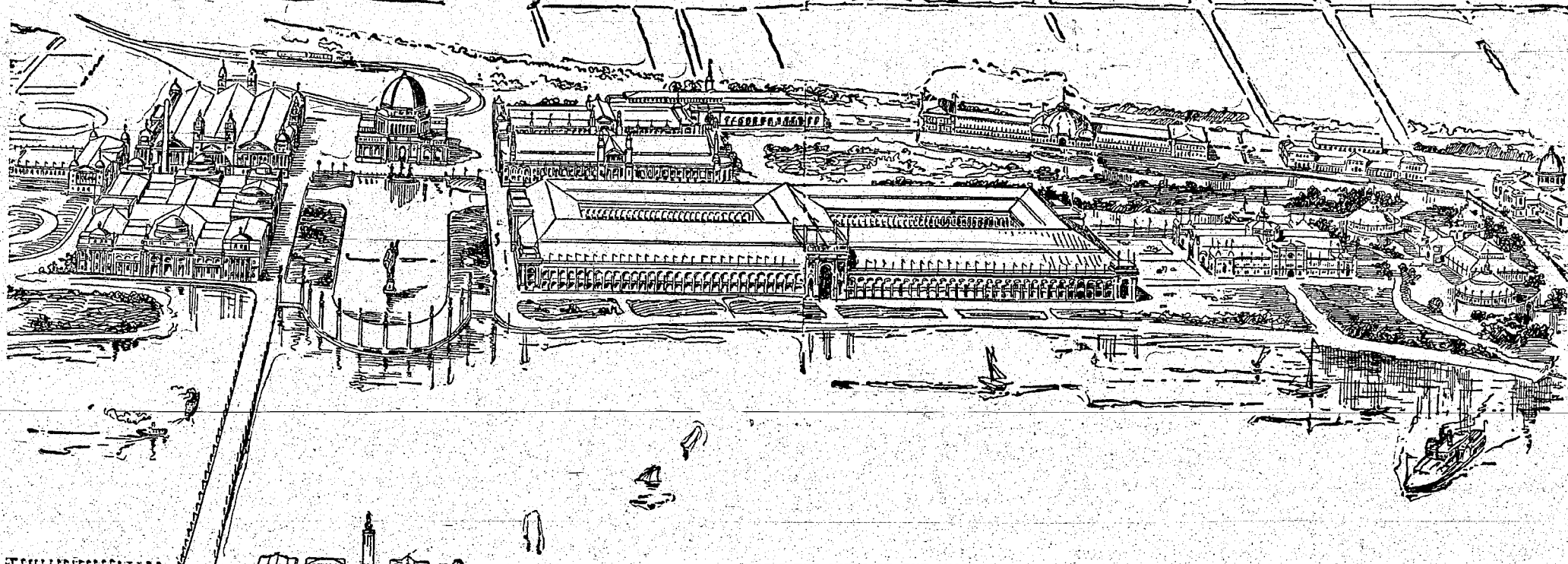
"Will you give as much as I do?" looking the solicitor straight in the eye.

"Yes—that is—yes—why, yes, certainly." Be it known that the city captain, while active in all good works, is reputed to be, like Barks, a little of a miser.

All right, he replied, his friend, with a suspicion of grimace about the snout. On his lips, and taking the book he put his name down for \$500.

The city man gasped, but he was too much of a sailor to flinch, and down went his name for \$500 also, a sum which he was abundantly able to give. The church building fund is about \$900 richer by reason of that little encounter.—Cleveland Leader.

Different Shades of Gold.
Gold in use, either in coins or jewelry, is invariably alloyed, and this changes the color so marked an extent that the pure article is not considered properly tinted or just the correct thing. Even pure gold varies in shade very much, the Australian article being many shades darker than the Californian, although neither approaches the Asiatic product in point of redness. The Australian sovereign, worth about \$5, is the reddest coin in circulation, while European coins generally are lighter than ours. In America the alloy used is much harder as well as darker than that used in Europe and the difference between the two is from abrasion or rubbing amounts to thousands of dollars every year in favor of the shipments across the Atlantic east as compared with the shipments west. An absolutely pure gold \$5 piece would wear away to an alarming extent and would be objected to as light weight before it was many weeks old.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, SHOWING DESIGNS AND GROUPING OF ALL BUILDINGS DETERMINED UPON.—View Looking West.

Live Stock Building. Machinery Hall. Administration Building. Mines. Electricity. Transportation. Horticultural Hall. Woman's Building. Fisheries. Illinois State Building. Agricultural Hall. Casino and Pier. Manufactures and Decorative Arts. United States Government Building.

Within the short period a development of this gigantic enterprise has been worked out which far eclipses anything accomplished in the establishment of the world-renowned Paris exposition in a similar period. The development of the exposition work in Chicago is vastly ahead of what Paris accomplished within the same time, and it is now apparent that the Chicago enterprise will be one of much greater dimensions, and probably of much greater cost. There were but 238 acres inclosed within the exposition grounds at Paris, while in 1893 the Chicago exposition will have 680 acres inclosed. In Paris there were seventy-five and one-half acres under roof, including those erected by foreign nations,

reached at Sixty-seventh street. Stony Island boulevard marks its western line. Included in the area marked by these four lines are 680 acres, all dedicated to the purposes of the World's Columbian Exposition. It would be better if this great enterprise had been christened the World's Fair, for that is what everybody calls it. From Fifty-sixth street south to Fifty-ninth street, Jackson Park is highly improved. All of this area has been reserved for State buildings, and since the park passed under the control of the World's Fair folk, no changes have been made in its condition. Its grassy slopes and mossy banks have not been disturbed. South of Fifty-ninth street, however, great changes have been wrought.

Building. When they leave the grounds and turn back for a parting view of the Exposition its glistening dome will be the last spectacle that greets their eyes.

The Mines and Mining Building has also been given a commanding position on the grounds. It is just south of the wooded island. When visitors alight from the trains and look down the grand vista that is formed by the six largest buildings of the fair, the Mines and Mining Building is the first one they will see. Its walls are now going up just in front of the gateways where all visitors will surge into the park from the railway station. With the single exception of the Woman's Building, this structure is furthest advanced. Its naked walls are already high in the air. They look like a mammoth billboard, 700 feet long and 350 feet wide. The Electricity Building, also 700 by 350 feet, is yet to be begun. Foundations of the Transportation Building, 250 by 900 feet, are almost in. An annex is to be built to this structure larger than the building itself. Machinery Hall, with its annex, is to be 1,400 by 500 feet long. More than 2,000,000 feet of lumber has been delivered on the site, and active operations have begun. The buildings for the agricultural and fisheries displays will follow in quick succession.

The crowning triumph of the exposition is to be the Administration Building. In this officers of the fair will have luxurious departments during the exposition. It rests on a broad plaza in the center of the grand vista leading down between the main buildings to the harbor in Lake Michigan for pleasure craft. This building is the gem of all the architectural jewels of the exposition. Constructed of material to last but two years, it will cost \$650,000. Although it covers a space but 250 feet square, yet it is one of the noblest achievements of modern architecture. It will occupy the most commanding position on the exposition grounds. The building consists of four pavilions, 84 feet square, one at each of the four angles of the square of the plan, and connected by a great central dome, 120 feet in diameter and 250 feet high. In the center of each facade is a recess, 93 feet wide, within which is a grand entrance to the building. The first story is in the Doric order, of heavy proportions. The second story, with its lofty colonnade, is in the Ionic order. Ex-

terior, now faintly taking shape, will in that time have passed like some gigantic figure of a dream.

Fair Notes.
The effort to have a tribe of African pigmies exhibited at the Exposition is pretty certain to succeed.

MICHIGAN will construct its building wholly of Michigan material, and will send it to Chicago in sections.

THE EXPOSITION Directors have appropriated \$50,000 for the expense of reproducing at the Exposition the Convent of La Ribada, Palos, Spain,

be two stories high, with not less than 10,000 feet of floor space, exclusive of porches. The whole structure is to be built of Wisconsin material.

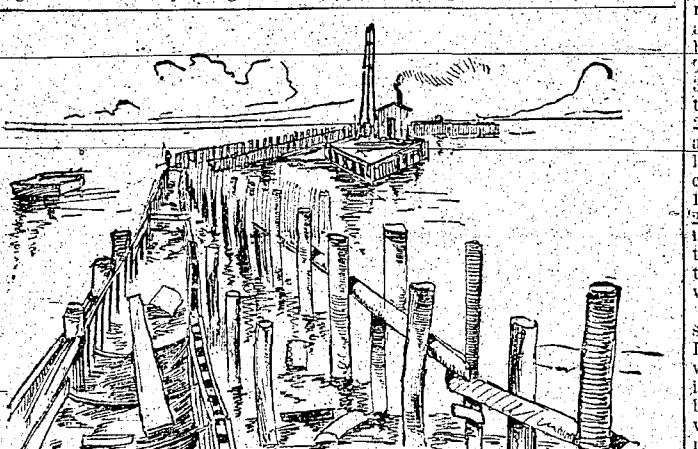
No sidemen are to be permitted within the Exposition grounds. The Directors have decided that the entrance fee shall entitle the visitor to see everything within the inclosure.

The owner of a brownstone quarry in Wisconsin has offered to the State Commission, for exhibition at the Fair, a solid monolith, larger than Cleopatra's needle in New York City. The obelisk, when completed, will

enough not to want the dog to bite any one. So he keeps him on a string. He has a wire stretched under the trees across the orchard, and to the wire is attached by loop another wire fastened to the dog's collar.

The dog can run only in the direction of the wire, but a thief in the night can't well discover that fact, and the dog is just as useful to his master in driving out pilferers as though he were unhampered.—New York Herald.

A Strange Request.
"Excuse me," said a stranger, step-



PROGRESS OF THE WORK ON THE IMITATION WAR VESSEL.

as well as the exquisite buildings erected out of the exposition funds. In 1893 there will be over 100 acres of main exposition buildings, paid out of exposition funds, and in addition doubtless thirty acres erected by foreign governments, by our own States and Territories, and by the General Government, at their expense, making an aggregate of probably 130 acres under roof.

It is estimated that the Chicago exposition will necessitate the expenditure of no less than \$17,000,000 before the gates are opened or a dollar of revenue is received.

Great expositions develop slowly. They are not created in a day or in a year. They move along toward completion by apparently lazy stages un-

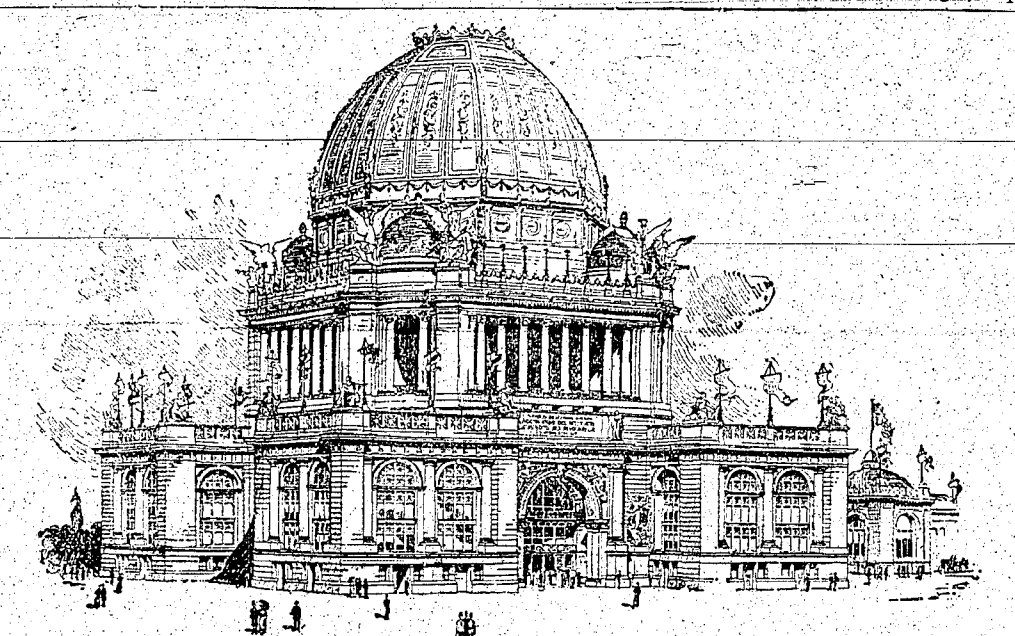
On this area all of the big-buildings of the exposition are to be reared. Skeletons of huge buildings are raising themselves from the waste of sand, and acres of lumber await the workmen. Dredges are pulling and snorting on every hand, plowing out wide canals for pleasure boats. Such buildings are being erected for the World's Fair have never been constructed for previous expositions. They are to cost nearly \$12,000,000, with the landscape decorations. A line drawn around the walls of the principal buildings would be 27,252 feet long, or more than five miles. This is exclusive of the numerous State buildings and palaces that will be reared by foreign powers. The largest building of the exposition is that for the manufacturers' exhibit. It has 41 acres of floor space, including the galleries. This building is 1,688 feet long and 788 feet wide, all under roof. A man who walks around its outer walls will travel a distance of 4,952 feet. The architect who drew the plans for this building left an open court in the center 355x1,400 feet. The directors have decided to roof this court over. It will be put under a glass and steel arch. A comparison with the largest building of the Paris Exposition shows that Machinery Hall at Paris, which was the triumph of that exposition, could be shoved into this court and eighteen acres would yet be left for exhibits in the main corridors. One million five hundred thousand dollars will be spent on this building, and like all of the others, it will be torn down as soon as the Exposition closes. But little has been done yet on this mammoth structure. The foundations are down, to be sure, but a visitor might walk all over the site and not see them. These foundations consist of heavy pine timbers laid in this court at close intervals. The Woman's Building is further advanced than any of them. It is to be 200 by 400

where Columbus lived, while perfecting his plans, for his voyage of discovery.

ALL of the important trunk lines in the United States have agreed to transport exhibits at half the usual rates.

It is very probable the original plant, and the first converted, used in making Bessemer steel, will be on exhibition.

TEXAS has decided to set apart a spacious room in its Exposition Build-



THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

ing for an exhibit by the colored people of the State.

CALIFORNIA may show at the World's Fair, as a part of its exhibit, the finest collection of minerals in the United States.

The World's Fair power plant will be of 24,000 horse-power, and will require the services of 250 engineers, firemen, and attendants.

The Pacific Coast Steamship Company, which operates all the way from Alaska to Mexico, has agreed to

weigh 400 tons and be the largest mass of brownstone ever quarried.

The Press and Printing Committee has passed a resolution asking that a building 200x400 feet be constructed, in which is to be furnished office room for all foreign and American newspapers.

A magnificent microscope has just been completed by the Munich Poeller Physical and Optical Institute for the great Chicago Exposition, at a cost of \$8,750. It possesses a magnifying power of 11,000 diameters.

The lumbermen of Washington have promised to contribute all the material necessary for the construction of the building of that State at the Exposition, and the Northern Pacific has agreed to transport the exhibit free of charge.

The National Association of Canned Food Packers has applied for space to exhibit its products at the Fair. The association in its jurisdiction covers the packing interests of twenty States. There are in the country about 2,000 canning concerns, consuming the product of 2,000,000 acres of land and giving direct employment to a million people.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and Woman's Temperance Publication Association have applied, through Josephine R. Nichols, of Indianapolis, for 100 by 20 feet of space in which to make an exhibit. Miss Nichols says these organizations want to exhibit flags, banners, books and other publications, and numerous other things, all prepared by women, and also to establish and operate a hospital and model froche, at the latter of which women visitors with babies can leave them to be cared for while they see the sights.

ping up to a man who alighted from the Morris & Essex Road one day last week. "I beg your pardon, but are you from Morristown?"

"Yes, sir, I am," the man who was addressed answered rather stiffly.

"Well, really, you must pardon me, but will you kindly tell me what you do for the itch?"—Newark Sunday Call.

The Wind Blew Through His Ribs.



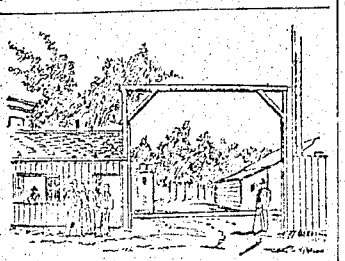
"Bah!" said Foggs, as he put up his gaup, "what beastly weather!"

"I have seen better days myself," remarked the umbrella.—Puck.

The Depth of Love.

He—Did you read that article on ice cream? Five hundred persons I believe, died from eating it, last year.

She—So I read, George; but I'd willingly face death at your side, dear.—Truth.



PRINCIPAL ENTRANCE, STONY ISLAND AV.

At the last hours before the big buildings are needed, "flour" under the work so manfully is finished with a rush, and perfected wonder unfolds before the multitude in all its glory.

The deceptiveness in the Chicago instance is complete. The act of Congress providing for the celebration of the four-hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America, was passed more than eighteen months ago. Yet people who visit the World's Fair grounds come away now with the opinion that the Chicagoans have done little toward preparing for the great celebration. The records show,

ternally, the design is divided into three principal stages. The first stage consists of the four pavilions, corresponding in height with the buildings grouped about, which are 65 feet high. The second stage is of the same height, and is a continuation of the central rotunda, which is 175 feet square. The third stage is the base of the great dome, 40 feet high and octagonal in form, and the dome itself rising gracefully, richly ornamented with heavily molded ribs and sculptured panels,

ing for an exhibit by the colored people of the State.

Four Hundred Miles in the Crow Flies
Is the distance covered in a single night by the Limited Express trains of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway between Chicago and the Twin Cities of the North-West—St. Paul and Minneapolis.



Always open
—the offer made by the proprietors of Dr. Sager's Catarrh Remedy. It's a reward of \$500 cash for an incurable case of catarrh, no matter how bad, or of how long standing. They'll carry it out, too. It's one thing to make the offer. It's a very different thing to make it good. It couldn't be done, except with an extraordinary medicine. But that's what they have. By its mild, soothing, cleansing and healing properties, Dr. Sager's Remedy cures the worst cases. It doesn't simply palliate for a time, or drive the disease to the lungs. It produces a perfect and permanent cure. Try it and see.

If you can't be cured, you'll be paid.
The only question is—are you willing to make the test, if the makers are willing to take the risk?
If so, the rest is easy. You pay your druggist fifty cents and the trial begins.
If you're wanting the \$500 you'll get something better—a cure!

The Soap for Hard Water is Lenox.



Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysteria, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Insanity, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness.

This medicine has direct action upon the nervous centers, allaying all irritability, and increasing the flow and power of nerve fluid. It is perfectly harmless and leaves no unpleasant effects.

FREE A valuable book on Nervous Diseases sent free to any address. This remedy has been prepared by the Retired Pastor Koenig, of Fort Worth, Ind., since 1875, and is now prepared under his direct supervision.

KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill.
Sold by Druggists at \$1 per Bottle. 6 for \$5. Large Size, \$1.75. 6 Bottles for \$9.

Tutt's Hair Dye
Gray hair or whiskers changed to a glossy black by a single application of this Dye. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously and contains nothing injurious to the hair. Sold by all druggists, or sent by express on receipt of price, \$1.00. Office, 39 & 41 East Fifth, New York.

Penn Mutual Life
You can here get more life insurance, on easier terms, at less cost than elsewhere.

Life Detectives
Address: 921-3-5 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.

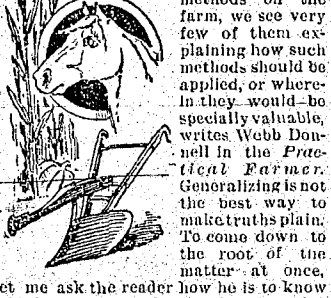


LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S Compound
cures all the peculiar weaknesses and ailments of women, all organic diseases of the Uterus and Ovaries, Bearing-down Sensations, Debility, Nervous Prostration, etc. Every Druggist sells or sent by mail, in form of Pills or Lozenges, on receipt of \$1.00.

AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

A FEW SUGGESTIONS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

The Farm Should Be Conducted in a Business Way—A Drop in the Stock Prediction—The Dairy—A Yankee Hen-House—Orchard and Garden—Household Hints, Etc.



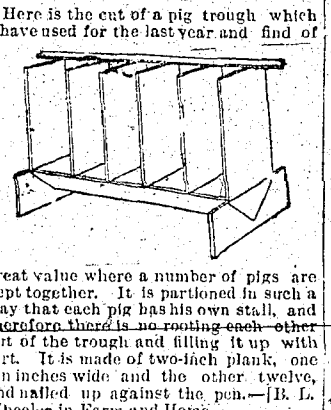
Business Methods on the Farm.
WITH all the exhortations to farmers to make greater use of business methods on the farm, we see very few of them explained how such methods should be applied, or where they would be especially valuable.

Let me ask the reader how he is to know whether his hogs, his poultry, or his cows pay him a profit, if he feeds each class of these animals from the same grain bin? The cows may be upon the profit on their feed, and thus concealing a deficit that comes from unprofitable hogs and hens. Or, the cows and hens may be concealing the fact that the hogs are running in debt to the farm.

The dairy will have charged to it the feed that has been placed in the stable bins, together with the value of the hay, ensilage, and roots eaten; and credit will be given to the same for the butter sold and eaten, the milk sold or used, and the estimated value of the skim-milk sold out. The dairy should also be credited for the value of the calves, when weaned; and for the manure that is made.

LIVE STOCK.
Look Out for a Drop.
A great many who have gone into the business of breeding and raising live stock find themselves on the wrong side of the fence, so far as financial matters are concerned. Too many people embarked in the business when it was on the boom, just as they did when Jersey cattle were selling for tens of thousands of dollars, and everybody thought that all that was necessary to make money was to buy a herd of them, and begin breeding.

Tutt's Hair Dye
Gray hair or whiskers changed to a glossy black by a single application of this Dye. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously and contains nothing injurious to the hair. Sold by all druggists, or sent by express on receipt of price, \$1.00. Office, 39 & 41 East Fifth, New York.



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S Compound
cures all the peculiar weaknesses and ailments of women, all organic diseases of the Uterus and Ovaries, Bearing-down Sensations, Debility, Nervous Prostration, etc. Every Druggist sells or sent by mail, in form of Pills or Lozenges, on receipt of \$1.00.

and sore head are. In case the roup appears, just let it run its course, and then you can boast that chickens don't pay. For drink in summer, keep a cesspool on hand; if you have one, by all means make one. If your fowls get cholera, simply give nothing; perhaps they will get on all right; I won't insure this, but it is a part of low to fall. Let your fowls roost in trees, and if you have no trees put up poles, or twelve foot poles from the ground, as the higher you get the purer the atmosphere.

A Yankee Hen-House.
Again, you need not pay any attention to the nests; the hens will look out for themselves. If one should hatch ahead, let her have a partner and so the little fellows can grow in the dirt and catch the germs; then you can save feed, for they will not eat for some time, as it will require all their time to open and shut their mouths.

Here is a henhouse that can be built cheaply, if one has any Yankee blood in him. I think it makes a neat warm house for hens when the winter comes. It is built of lumber and tar-papered, and is loaded up with clapboards. The frame is 10 by 12 ft., but can be built larger if more room is wanted. The studding is 5 ft. high at the back and 18 inches in front, or on the south side, with 6 ft. of glass and 12 inches of board at the top. The glass sash is 6 by 6 ft., covering the entire front with the exception of the 12 inches at the bottom and a 12 inch board at the top. It slants back 3 ft. 3 inches from the perpendicular and forms a part of the top roof.

The north side has a shed roof, with a rise of 7 inches. I cut the boards 4 ft. 6 inches long and let them come over the top of the front, to form a cover for the curtain which I fixed up, and which rolls upon a long pole with a crank at one end to let down over the glass of cold nights. For the nests and roosts I made a platform 2 ft. high by 3 ft. wide across the length. The roosts are 1 ft. above the center of the platform. I have given it a thick coat of whitewash which has filled up all the cracks in the common lumber on the inside so that it looks like a hard-finished plastered house. The floor is made of three inches of old plank. The platform under the roof enables one to clean out the droppings once a week, thereby keeping the house clean. The house is nicely ventilated by a pipe five inches in diameter, from the boiler, and it is 12 inches above the roof, which takes off all the foul air from the floor. (L. B. Lovejoy, in Farm and Home.)

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

A Home-made Weeder.
Popular Gardener describes and illustrates a home-made weeder as follows:

Take a section of an old moving machine knife, drill a hole in center, grind all the edges sharp, rivet an iron rod about a foot long to it, passing through the handle hole, and the wooden handle to the rod. You will then have a useful implement to cut out weeds from among garden vegetables.

Low Heads for Apple Trees.
Nearly all old apple trees are too high headed. The idea of their planters and early valuers seems to have been that it would not do to let them hang so low, but that the largest horse could not plow or cultivate close to them without injury. The consequence is the stems mostly run up seven or eight feet, without a limb, and most of the fruit is exposed to winds, and blows of snow and frost, and if not, it is extremely difficult and even dangerous to rather to ladders. The way the business is managed now is to train the trees low, and in this way it can be done. When the trees are low, the ground is picked from the ground or by low step ladders set under the trees. These low heads are objected to by some from the inconvenience of reaching the fruit, but when the proper distances in setting the trees are observed, especially between the rows, the objection has less force. (Lewiston Journal.)

THE DAIRY.

Feed After Milking in Winter.
The recent examination of a mass of silo literature, says the *Practical Farmer*, with special reference to the winter results, went conclusively to show two things, that, for the dairy, the silage corn fodder should be allowed to stand in the field and nature, as long as possible, or up to the glazing point in the ears, and the work of cutting and storing. In the winter, it is best not to feed or disturb the silage until after milking the dairy, and then fork out the silage into the feed, putting the straw into the silage at the time of feeding. Silage so handled and fed, showed no after effects in milk, or influences on butter or cheese. A cow fed upon a food that has a peculiar odor, just before milking, will impart a flavor to the milk, and the milk, when fed after milking, the system discharges this odor, through the probable oxygenation of the blood in the lungs and fluids, the twelve hours intervening between milkings, being ample time for this. It is a good rule, therefore, to feed the silage after milking, and it corrects many defects to do so.

End Fingers.
E. C. Bennett says in *Rural Life*: When cows are fed on sour or moldy ensilage, it gives an unpleasant flavor to the milk, cream, and butter. But if the milk is heated before setting to 135 degrees, this tainted flavor is all removed; or if the milk is heated with a small amount of salt, the flavor may be corrected by heating the cream, when perfectly sweet, to the same temperature, and the butter will be perfectly free from the tainted flavor. The time for this is at once after the milk is put in the silo; whole, and had become moldy at the outside, the cows eating it eagerly, but the milk was so badly tainted that good butter could not be made from it until the milk was heated as above stated, when the butter had not a trace of the bad flavor. This tip flavor may also be removed by heating the milk before setting. But the flavor from onions and leeks is to be removed by such heating. When cows have been suffered to drink from sugary

nant pools in dry seasons, the milk is not only injured in flavor but in its healthfulness. If such milk is heated to 130 degrees the ill flavor is dissipated and the butter made from it is healthy. It also frequently happens that cows eat more or less of ill-flavored weeds in pasture, giving a disagreeable flavor to milk and butter, but heating is an effectual remedy for this.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Pillow for the Baby.
A dainty infant's pillow is made as follows: Take two gentlemen's handkerchiefs of the sheer linen with deep hem-stitched borders. Over each are irregularly scattered buttercups with their leaves worked in the natural colors with a single thread of filo floss. A row of



BABY PILLOW—BUTTERCUP DESIGN.
stitching in yellow silk runs around all four sides, inside the hem and the two handkerchiefs are joined together with another row of stitching inside the first, which leaves the hems as a border.

The cover is applied over a pillow covered with buttercup velvet silk. The handkerchiefs simplify the work by supplying a ready hemmed material. The color and the flowers can be varied at will, providing only that the flowers selected are small. The pillow can be made of any material, and it is a good idea to have a few of these for the baby's use.

HINTS FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

SALT will curdle new milk.
To soften old putty, use a hot iron.

VARNISH is "rough on bugs"—bed bugs especially.

Mix baking soda with brick-dust for scouring your knives.

You can clean linen, that has become soiled with vinegar.

Rub beefsteak with vinegar will remove the discoloration from bruises.

Laying tough meat in the vinegar for a few minutes before cooking is said to make it more tender.

SWEET oil will remove finger-marks from varnished furniture, and kerosene from oiled-furniture.

A few drops of ether dropped into a bottle of oil will prevent it from becoming rancid for a long time.

EQUAL parts of ammonia and turpentine will remove paint from clothing, if it is often enough applied.

To cut off glass bottles for cups, mark with a file where the line is wanted, and then run around the bottle with the point of a red-hot poker.

A PRITCHER of cold water placed in a room to absorb poisonous gases arising from the person of those occupying it, is one of the absolute essentials.

In preparing plaster of Paris for filling cracks in plaster, use vinegar instead of water in mixing it. The result will be a mass of putty, and it will not harden so soon.

Grass frames may be freshened by dusting, and then washing them with one ounce of soda beaten up with the whites of three eggs. Scraped places may be finished up with gold paint.

THE KITCHEN.

Common Sense in the Kitchen.
The main causes of failure in cookery are lack of care in details and ignorance of nature's laws. Emerson has said: "The art of cooking is to know the nature of the ingredients, and to use them in the proper way."

Exactness in measurement and care in scraping dishes are essential; it is not safe to "guess." If syrup is measured or an egg beaten, come when you want a mixture without rising, cup or bowl, the proportions cannot be exact. Nor, in order to rinse a dish, is it allowable to add two or three spoonfuls of liquid beyond the limits of the recipe; but measure up so that the first, second, third, and lastly the required milk or water.

Temperature is the rock on which many a cook wrecks the work of her hands without knowing the cause of disaster. Many a day, when a thermometer, bearing a high degree of heat shall be considered as great a necessity in a kitchen as a teakettle!

Flour cannot be too cold for pastry, or eggs or butter too warm. For yeast bread it should be very warm, and favor the growth of the yeast plant. For the same reason, warm water should be used with yeast, while with cream tartar and soda it would hasten the escape of gas, and cold liquids only are allowable.

Doughs that stick to rolling-pin, board and hands in a hot kitchen should be set away till thoroughly chilled, but all trouble might have been saved by using cold water and flour at first, and the texture of the dough would have been better.

Potatoes are boiled and drained and then closely covered, instead of being shaken in a draught of air to become white and floury by parting with the superfluous steam.

Deep frying is loudly inveighed against by those who have not the inclination to discover that less fat is absorbed by pieces of fish plunged in deep fat than those which are fried in shallow fat.

What is needed to-day in our kitchens is less of the cook book and more natural philosophy and common sense—i. e., knowledge of common things and every-day phenomena. (Arthur's Home Magazine.)

WIT THEIR STOCK IN TRADE.

How many drummers owe their success to ready wit! How many more could tell of failures, if they would, traceable to the lack at an opportune moment of but a pinch of Attie salt. No one appreciates the force of these questions better than the old traveler who gave me this choice morsel the other day. He had tried in vain to persuade a storekeeper to "look him through," and concluded with, "I am positive you can do better with any man. Our house is the oldest, largest, and cheapest in the line."

Storekeeper—I hear that same story every day. Every drummer that comes here claims the same things.

Traveler—There, that shows you how they all impose on people and imitate our methods.

During the laugh that followed, the grip was opened and the owner's good humor was rewarded with an order. (Jewelers Weekly.)

HAT NAILED TO HEAD.

History of Man's Top Gear from the Earliest Times.

In the time of Chaucer, more than 400 years ago, women wore hats which they saw were "as big as a buckle or a target," and from then until now every few days the style was changed, sometimes narrow, sometimes broad, high crowns, low crowns, and no crowns at all.

Fashions have a record as far back as Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, and these notables of long ago were cast into the fiery furnace, "bound in their coats, their hosen, and their hats and their other garments." This is supposed to be the most ancient example of modern society reporting known.

The returning crusaders are supposed to have brought the hat into Europe, and they have been growing in favor ever since their introduction into England early in the sixteenth century. The English makers learned to manufacture them so well that Harwood, the poet, was moved to say:

But of all felts that may be felt,
Give me your English beaver.

A writer of the time describes the fashionable beaver as sharp in the crown, like the shaft of a steeple, and standing a quarter of a yard, more or less, above the crown of the head. Other hats were flat and broad in the crown, like the battlements of a house, some black, some brown, some russet, some red, some green, some yellow, and often changing in shade from one month to another.

The Puritan preachers hurled savage imprecations at "the vain and idle custom of wearing of hats," and the Puritans themselves, and in the pictures of the Puritan era, the hats are as prominent a feature as the broomstick or black cat.

The cocked hat had a long reign, and was a favorite with Voltaire, Frederick the Great, Napoleon, and other potent men of war. It was, except in the army, where the latter was its champion, and was crowded out of popular favor by the much written about chimney-pot hat, which is said to have taken an unusual course for a fashion, and gone from America to France, being introduced into that country by Frenchmen returning home after the revolution.

In France it was a decided novelty and regarded as a badge of liberty, and at once became a rage. Whenever Benjamin Franklin appeared in the streets of Paris with a tall hat on he attracted a crowd.

It is said that one of the fiercest of Russia once held a reception, which was attended by the ambassador of Venice, the rich and powerful, who kept his hat on his head. The Russian ruler was so enraged at the arrogance that he ordered the hat to be nailed to the head of the impudent man.—Boston Globe.

A Self-Satisfied Woman.

It is impossible for many people to realize that there is anything wrong with their lives, and that they are in a position in which they are not the thing which decides the course of events. One of these persons, an elderly and rather stout lady, was not long since riding in a railroad train. She was dressed in a very elaborate and costly manner, and she was very much pleased with her appearance. She was looking at herself in the mirror, and she was very much pleased with her appearance. She was looking at herself in the mirror, and she was very much pleased with her appearance.

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Money in Writing Paper.

The only branch of literary work offering good remuneration in writing papers, and it is no wonder the talented men of literary bent seek to try their hands at it. Bronson Howard has received in royalties on the play "Shenandoah" \$75,000, and it has been running less than eighteen months. Mr. How-

ard's royalties for his other plays in that time must have been very large. His income must have been \$100,000. William Gillette has been paid \$75,000 on "Held by the Enemy" in royalties in four years, and his royalties for other plays aggregate some \$300,000 a year. De Mille and Belasco have divided between them for the last three years about \$500,000 annually. There are but a few of many instances of enormous sums made out of play-writing.

BALDWIN'S CATARRH CURE is a liquid and is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Write for testimonials free. Manufactured by F. J. CENNEY & CO., Toledo, O.

The old German Lutheran Church at Waldoboro, Maine, has stood 130 years, and there never has been a collection taken within its walls.

The library of the British Museum increases at the rate of about a hundred volumes a day.

Deer, easiest to use and cheapest. Place's Remedy for Catarrh. By Druggists. 50c.

This Arctic raspberry is the smallest known fruit plant.

How's Your Liver?
If sluggish and painful, invigorate it to healthy action by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Syrup of Figs

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, head-aches and fevers, and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. NEW YORK, N.Y.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE.

The success of this Great Cough Cure is without a parallel in the history of medicine. All druggists are authorized to sell it on a positive guarantee, a test that no other cure can successfully stand. That it may become known, the Proprietors, at an enormous expense, are placing a Sample Bottle Free into every home in the United States and Canada. If you have a Cough, Sore Throat, or Bronchitis, use it, for it will cure you. If your child has the Croup, or Whooping Cough, use it promptly, and relief is sure. If you dread that insidious disease Consumption, use Shiloh's Cure. If you have a sore throat, use Shiloh's Cure. If you have a sore throat, use Shiloh's Cure. If you have a sore throat, use Shiloh's Cure.

To You, GENTLE READER.
If you have Dyspepsia, you have heartburn with pain, you have indigestion after eating, you have headache, are bilious at times, your bowels are constipated,

